

Recognized Authority on  
Connellsville Coke Trade.

# Weekly The Courier

Circulates Wherever Coke  
Is Manufactured or Used.

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EIGHT PAGES.

## Prices and Prospects. COKE MARKET AT SEA, DRIVEN BY SEVERAL CONTRARY WINDS

Effect of Priority  
Coal Car Order and  
Price Fixing.

### BUYERS ACT CURIOUSLY

and Out of the Market Together;  
Coal Price Fixing "Fixes" Free  
Coal; Operators' Meeting Called  
Off; Prices of Pig Iron Soften.

Special to The Weekly Courier  
Pittsburgh, Aug. 29.—The coke market is still more at sea, driven one day to day by contrary winds. A week ago there had been a softening and on Friday and Saturday of last week there were still lower prices. Monday morning the atmosphere looked decidedly blue for sellers, there being practically no inquiry, and there was talk of shading the \$13 for spot furnace coke. Then estimates began to appear of the prospective effect upon the coke car apply of the carrying out of Priority Order No. 1 of the new Priority Board, managed by Judge Lovett. This order, which the railroads put into effect Monday and Tuesday, requires a 100 per cent. coal car supply against all requirements of coal mines for making the shipments, and a 30 per cent. car apply for the Connellsville region was reduced to develop before the end of the week. Tuesday there were a few spot furnace coke at \$13.50, then \$13 seemed barely an asking price the day before, and prices as high as ever were predicted for late in the week.

One cause of the great fluctuations in coke prices is the curious course pursued by buyers. They seem all to come into the market at one time and then they all withdraw together. If it is done designedly, to weaken the market against further purchases, the history of coke prices shows that it has failed, for the market has consistently gained more on its advances than it has lost on its declines. If it is done carelessly, to weaken the market against further purchases, the history of coke prices shows that it has failed, for the market has consistently gained more on its advances than it has lost on its declines. If it is done carelessly, to weaken the market against further purchases, the history of coke prices shows that it has failed, for the market has consistently gained more on its advances than it has lost on its declines.

The meeting of coal operators from all over the country, originally scheduled to be held in Pittsburgh today, as been called off indefinitely, and instead a meeting of the board of directors of the recently organized National Association of Coal Producers is being held in Washington. The idea is that if pressure is to be brought upon the coal administration or a higher scale than the \$2 basis announced a week ago the effort is more likely to be successful through the medium of an open meeting of all operators at a distance from Washington, as such a meeting would likely produce fireworks that would reach great publicity in the daily press.

There is practically no coal being sold at the fixed prices, which are \$1.75 for Bessemer, \$1.75 for mine-run and \$2.25 for screened coal. Operators say they have no coal. Naturally they are applying their coal on higher priced contracts, to the limit, and this seems to absorb all that is produced. The pig iron market continues to be in its general tone, but so little is being done that prices do not decline except in spots. In the past week there has been a decline of \$2 a ton in Bessemer and arising from relatively small sales, partly of middle grades, partly of high grades, which was available at \$55 for Bessemer and \$52 for basic, and valley grades. Since then there have been some odd lots of Bessemer picked up at \$50 and \$52 and it is certain that more can be had at the latter price. A lot of eastern basic as sold for delivery in this general district, although usually the freight against such sales, and the equivalent valley price was far below \$50. It is regarded as certain that considerable tonnages of basic could be picked up at \$50. Foundry and malleable grades have had very little sale, and have not developed definite lower quotable prices. The market now quotable as follows:

Labellon Iron Co. Rays Coal.  
Coal land comprising 2,500 acres in Ohio and Brooks counties, West Virginia, has been purchased by La Bellon company with works in Wheeling and Steubenville, O. Twenty rail tracts are included in the deal.

New Zealand Short of Coal.  
Coal production in New Zealand is falling off 40,000 tons a month.

### COKE FREIGHT RATES.

Destination.	Rate.
Baltimore	\$1.25
Buffalo	2.00
Canton	1.50
Chicago	2.65
Cleveland	1.75
Col. (P. O. B. vessels)	2.00
Detroit	2.25
E. St. Louis	2.55
Elte	1.80
Harrisburg	1.85
Joliet	2.65
Louisville	2.65
Memphis	2.00
New York	2.00
Philadelphia	2.20
Pittsburgh	.30
Portland (P. O. B. vessels)	2.00
Pottstown	2.10
Reading	2.00
Richmond, Va. (P. O. B.)	2.10
South Bethlehem	2.15
Sweden, Pa.	2.15
Toldeo, O.	2.00
Wheeling	1.35
Valley Points	1.35
From Connellsville District:	
Philadelphia (F. O. B. vessels)	\$1.95
Baltimore (F. O. B. vessels)	1.75
From Lehigh District:	
Philadelphia (F. O. B. vessels)	1.75
Baltimore (F. O. B. vessels)	1.75

### IRON AND STEEL STILL STAGNANT

Buyers and Sellers Await Completion of Bulk of Orders Now on Books.

Special to The Weekly Courier  
NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—The American Metal Market and Daily Iron & Steel Report will review the steel and iron trade tomorrow as follows:  
The iron and steel markets continue stagnant, both buyers and sellers patiently awaiting the completion of the bulk of orders now on books as preparatory to the development of a new market basis upon which business can be done in a large way. Opinion is still divided as to what the total consumption is likely to be six months hence, in proportion to the enlarged capacity, but there are more than formerly who expect the total demand to be less than the capacity. Even if that should prove to be the case, however, there remains the uncertainty as to how closely production can approach capacity, as from one cause or another not more than about 90 per cent. of the capacity has been in operation thus far this year, and the difficulties may grow.

The leading interest in the Pittsburgh district has bought heavy metal at a price much above the level regarded as the market ten days ago, but in other districts scrap has shown some further softening. Pig iron continues to weaken, though without clear cut declines except in the case of Bessemer and basic in the central west, these grades being off at least \$3 a ton from their recent high point. Unfinished steel has experienced a further decline, both bills and representing a total decline of \$20 a ton in billets and a still larger decline in slabs.

In finished steel products prices are not quotable lower on any products, but there is a wavering here and there. In wire products, for instance, it appears that contracts with independent mills on the \$4.00 basis have been largely worked off so that there is a larger proportion of shipments at \$3.50, this being still above the leading interest's basis of \$3.20. Owing to considerable plate tonnage being held up by the embargo there are occasional offerings of plates at lower prices, down to eight cents.

Export demand continues heavy but the supply is small. Sheets for export are bringing at least as high prices as at any time.

## Review of the Connellsville Coke Trade.

### Statistical Summary.

PRODUCTION.	WEEK ENDING AUGUST 25, 1917.	WEEK ENDING AUGUST 18, 1917.
DISTRICT.	Ovens. In. Out. Tons.	Ovens. In. Out. Tons.
Connellsville	20,445 15,372 2,073 193,407	20,497 15,372 2,125 193,030
Lower Connellsville	17,645 15,614 2,031 165,097	17,645 15,652 1,928 167,924
Totals	38,090 30,986 4,104 358,504	38,142 31,024 4,115 360,954
FURNACE OVENS.		
Connellsville	17,038 15,461 1,577 162,551	17,038 15,361 1,577 162,174
Lower Connellsville	5,526 5,316 510 57,050	5,526 5,316 510 56,181
Totals	22,564 20,777 2,087 219,601	22,564 20,777 2,087 218,355
MERCHANT OVENS.		
Connellsville	3,107 2,911 496 30,558	3,459 2,911 548 30,856
Lower Connellsville	11,510 10,298 1,521 105,047	11,510 10,336 1,438 101,750
Totals	14,617 13,209 2,017 135,605	14,969 13,247 2,031 132,606
SHIPMENTS.		
To Pittsburgh	5,590 Cars. 129,186 Tons.	5,114 Cars. 109,784 Tons.
To Points West of Pittsburgh	4,868 Cars. 108,177 Tons.	4,787 Cars. 107,556 Tons.
To Points East of the Region	1,604 Cars. 64,716 Tons.	1,919 Cars. 67,336 Tons.
Totals	12,062 Cars. 302,079 Tons.	11,820 Cars. 304,676 Tons.
By River.	4,500 Tons.	9,000 Tons.

### \$2 COAL PRICE IS NOT EXPECTED TO STAND VERY LONG

Local Operators Say Government Will See Rate Is Too Low.

### LITTLE FELLOWS DOOMED

No Matter How Long Price Is In Effect Small Shippers Will Have to Shut Down; Indian Creek Development May Not Be Hindered.

The action of the government in fixing the price of coal at \$2.00 will not affect, to any great extent, operations in the Indian Creek valley, according to a statement of one of the big operators in that region. Almost all of the coal men have fuel contracts, and the President's price fixing does not apply to existing contracts. Even those who do not have contracts will not be forced out of business, it was said, since practically all of them can afford to mine coal for \$2.00. A few of those who operate as wagon-haulers may not be able to make a profit and may quit, but track loaders will continue.

The operators are, of course, disappointed that the price was not placed at \$2.50, and they still have hopes that 25 cents will be added to the President's price shortly. Some believe that the low price is a good thing, however, feeling that it will get labor troubles at rest. It is the general belief that the low price was fixed to prevent strikes by men who would take the stand that the operators were making all the money, and they nothing, if the high prices continued.

The impression now prevails among Connellsville coal operators that the President's \$2 a ton price for bituminous coal will not stand very long. It will be in effect long enough however to put small shippers permanently out of business. When the President's order is to become effective, it is a point not clearly understood by the operators. There was nothing in the newspaper reports of his action to indicate when the new price becomes effective. "Few Connellsville operators can ship coal for \$2 a ton and make a profit on it," one local man said today. "The government evidently compelled production costs existing a year ago." One local owner vent over his production cost sheets yesterday and at once eliminated three mines where \$2 coal is out of the question.

Let the government commander a few mines and see how much money it can clear at \$2 a ton," said another operator. "The price will quickly be changed."

To Be Made By Jamison Coal & Coke Company Near Pleasant Unity.  
Engineers are now at work, laying out the site for the big coal plant and mining town planned by the Jamison Coal & Coke company on the Shaw tract located near Pleasant Unity, Westmoreland county and which has been leased by the company for immediate development. More than 1,600 acres of Pittsburgh coal are included in the tract. Two shafts will be sunk both some distance west of Pleasant Unity.

### THIN VEIN OPERATORS

Are Not Able to Produce Coal At A Profit at \$2.00 Under the Present Costs of Mining.

While there is less dissatisfaction among the coal operators in the thick seam districts over the fixing of selling price at \$2.00, and there remains for them a margin of profit, the thin vein operators are practically without hope that they can continue in business, because the cost of production make \$2.00 a prohibitive selling price. At a hearing before the Federal Trade Commission Thomas Watkins, president of the Pennsylvania Coal & Coke company, which has extensive operations in the thin vein districts of Central Pennsylvania, testified that \$2.50 was the maximum producing cost. Other figures closely approaching these, and a large number on the \$2 border line or over it were also produced and books and records submitted to substantiate them. Thin vein mines in the Butler field and other fields also show a producing cost of over \$2. Costs in the Clearfield district are, it is said, average, \$2.15.

In other states with thick and thin coal the president's provisional figures take these differences into account. Why nothing of the sort shows in Pennsylvania is puzzling operators and miners unless the wage scales in take care of the difference in production costs.

### WEEKLY RECORD

Of the Production and Shipments of Coke From the Connellsville Region.

Week.	Prod. Tons.	Ship. Tons.
Jan. 13-19	137,522	135,127
Jan. 20-26	139,550	147,420
Jan. 27-31	131,739	125,191
Feb. 3-7	135,523	130,528
Feb. 10-14	145,719	132,121
Feb. 17-21	124,531	120,424
Feb. 24-28	142,310	133,451
Mar. 3-7	143,747	134,163
Mar. 10-14	131,005	124,204
Mar. 17-21	135,338	128,079
Mar. 24-28	137,934	126,964
Apr. 3-7	137,876	126,750
Apr. 10-14	145,719	132,121
Apr. 17-21	135,523	130,528
Apr. 24-28	142,310	133,451
May 3-7	143,747	134,163
May 10-14	131,005	124,204
May 17-21	135,338	128,079
May 24-28	137,934	126,964
Jun. 3-7	137,876	126,750
Jun. 10-14	145,719	132,121
Jun. 17-21	135,523	130,528
Jun. 24-28	142,310	133,451
Jul. 3-7	143,747	134,163
Jul. 10-14	131,005	124,204
Jul. 17-21	135,338	128,079
Jul. 24-28	137,934	126,964
Aug. 3-7	137,876	126,750
Aug. 10-14	145,719	132,121
Aug. 17-21	135,523	130,528
Aug. 24-28	142,310	133,451
Sep. 3-7	143,747	134,163

### GAIN IN EFFICIENCY

Of Railroads Shown by the Increased Traffic Being Handled.

Vice-President: Gallows of Baltimore & Ohio says there is no better evidence of efficiency with which the railroads are utilizing cars and locomotives than amount of traffic handled by each locomotive during a given period. In April railroads having a total mileage of 227,351 handled an average of 1,019,415 ton miles of freight per locomotive, compared with an average of 898,975 in April, 1916, an increase of 13.3%. Each freight car in service in April, 1917, carried 13,848 ton miles of freight, compared with 12,231 in April last year, an increase of 13.2%. Returns for May cover only 173,208 miles of line, but indicate the same general improvement. Freight locomotive accomplishment improved 15.5%, while freight cars showed an improvement of 14.1%. The improvements are due to increase in number of miles traveled by locomotives and to heavier loading.

## Production and Output.

### CONNELLVILLE COKE TRADE NOW IN A WAITING ATTITUDE

#### COKE TRADE SUMMARY.

The coke trade of the Connellsville region is in a waiting attitude, both as respect to hoped for, but not assured, improvement in labor conditions, and the official announcement of the government's price for the product of the region. This it is generally believed will not be fixed until the legal difficulties of fixing the prices of steel have been disposed of to the satisfaction of the authorities. At the same time it is held to be unfair to the coke trade if the price is reduced, as it is fully expected it will be before or within a corresponding reduction is made in the price of steel.

Operating conditions are without material change. The working forces, in numbers and efficiency, are sufficient only to operate the plants to 70 to 75 per cent. of capacity, and there are no signs immediately or remotely in prospect that this state of affairs will or can be improved.

Shipments made a gain of 5,000 tons last week, the total being 335,519 tons as compared with 328,476 tons of the previous week. Car supply was close to 100 per cent. of the present, not the full capacity of the region. The certainty of early reduction of price by the government has had a decidedly softening effect on prices, while the market for spot holds around \$13.30 there have been sales at lower figures. There is some activity on contract with it is limited to small tonnages.

Buyers seem to gain no advantage by coming in and going out of the market together.

With a View to Pushing It Forward As Rapidly As Possible.

### PLEASD WITH OUTLOOK A DROP OF 2,100 TONS

Marked the Change in Output Record of the Coke Districts of the North End Last Week.

A drop of 2,100 tons was the net change in the record of the Upper Connellsville and Greensburg-Connellsville districts last week. The previous week had apparently stemmed the tide of decreasing production, through scoring a gain of 3,700 tons, but last week the districts were unable to hold their ground, due largely, it is thought, to the accumulation of the conditions which have become universal throughout the Connellsville region. This is the continued indifference of men to make full time, notwithstanding the opportunities they have of making overtime.

For the week ending Saturday, August 25, the shipments from the two regions were as follows:

District.	East.	West.	Total.
Upper Connellsville	14,814	19,332	34,146
Greensburg	5,154	9,520	14,674
Totals	19,968	28,852	48,820

Shipments to Eastern destinations fell off 2,401 tons, but gained 27 tons to the West, or a net loss of 2,124 tons. The Greensburg district lost 1,105 tons, while the Upper-Connellsville district gained 3,240 tons.

The following tabulation shows the output of these districts by weeks in net tons for 1917 to date:

Week.	Upper Connellsville.	Greensburg.	Total.
Jan. 8-14	15,441	18,127	33,568
Jan. 15-21	11,693	18,182	29,875
Jan. 22-28	12,298	16,858	29,156
Jan. 29-Feb. 4	13,657	17,379	31,036
Feb. 5-11	15,082	18,081	33,163
Feb. 12-18	11,226	14,828	26,054
Feb. 19-25	11,458	14,423	25,881
Feb. 26-Mar. 4	14,716	15,390	29,106
Mar. 5-11	13,728	15,139	28,867
Mar. 12-18	16,374	15,220	31,594
Mar. 19-25	18,718	14,604	33,322
Mar. 26-Apr. 1	23,582	14,981	38,563
Apr. 2-8	20,100	15,654	35,754
Apr. 9-15	20,747	15,533	36,280
Apr. 16-22	24,288	15,615	39,903
Apr. 23-29	22,492	15,674	38,166
May 1-7	25,306	15,957	41,263
May 8-14	25,936	15,847	41,783
May 15-21	23,324	17,198	40,522
May 22-28	26,576	19,476	46,052
May 29-Jun. 4	26,576	19,476	46,052
Jun. 5-11	27,428	18,650	46,078
Jun. 12-18	20,128	16,725	36,853
Jun. 19-25	25,719	17,179	42,898
Jun. 26-Jul. 2	27,437	14,659	42,096
Jul. 3-9	26,571	13,245	39,816
Jul. 10-16	21,917	13,277	35,194
Jul. 17-23	19,184	14,450	33,634
Jul. 24-30	22,161	14,458	36,619
Jul. 31-Aug. 6	25,680	14,217	39,897
Aug. 7-13	15,323	17,822	33,145
Aug. 14-20	18,085	16,558	34,643
Aug. 21-27	15,284	20,951	36,235
Aug. 28-Sep. 3	16,692	17,734	34,426

The output of the two districts was consigned by weeks during 1917 to date as follows:

Week.	East.	West.	Total.
Jan. 8-14	15,753	15,317	31,070
Jan. 15-21	18,176	14,845	33,021
Jan. 22-28	15,615	13,524	29,139
Jan. 29-Feb. 4	20,351	10,552	30,903
Feb. 5-11	13,263	11,287	24,550
Feb. 12-18	16,734	12,800	29,534
Feb. 19-25	11,913	14,851	26,764
Feb. 26-Mar. 4	12,406	14,250	26,656
Mar. 5-11	20,690	11,916	32,606
Mar. 12-18	13,723	13,603	27,326
Mar. 19-25	16,606	16,616	33,222
Mar. 26-Apr. 1	17,203	14,042	31,245
Apr. 2-8	19,297	20,267	39,564
Apr. 9-15	14,739	20,267	35,006
Apr. 16-22	15,184	22,314	37,498
Apr. 23-29	9,213	24,249	33,462
Apr. 30-May 6	10,213	23,580	33,793
May 7-13	16,653	23,571	40,224
May 14-20	15,735	19,843	35,578
May 21-27	17,656	17,250	34,906
May 28-Jun. 3	13,322	23,029	36,351
Jun. 4-10	19,574	23,215	42,789
Jun. 11-17	16,067	22,651	38,718
Jun. 18-24	17,704	26,217	43,921
Jun. 25-Jul. 1	13,817	22,362	36,179
Jul. 2-8	17,052	24,485	41,537
Jul. 9-15	13,355	20,939	34,294
Jul. 16-22	17,919	20,057	37,976
Jul. 23-29	15,805	26,709	42,514
Jul. 30-Aug. 5	15,538	24,461	40,000
Aug. 6-12	16,404	17,743	34,147
Aug. 13-19	15,910	16,223	32,133
Aug. 20-26	17,278	18,250	35,528
Aug. 27-Sep. 2	14,474	19,552	34,026

To Build By-Product Plant.  
The Granby Smelter company plans to build a by-product coke plant at Grand Forks, Idaho.

### Hopeful, But Not Assured, of Improvement in Labor Conditions.

### GOVERNMENT COKE PRICE

Will Not Be Fixed, It Is Believed, And Held as Fair, Until Prices of Steel Have Been Officially Determined; No Change in Conditions.

The coke trade is in a waiting attitude; waiting hopefully, but with little assurance of a realization, that labor conditions will improve to the extent that production can be increased, and waiting patiently, and with resignation, for the official announcement that the government has fixed the price of coke. This is not wholly a mental attitude, at least not insofar as relates to operating conditions because that is something that can be measured from week to week by fixed standards. Thus measured there is little in the way of improvement either immediately or remotely in prospect.

With a working force, equal in numbers and efficiency, to operate the plants to only about 70 to 7

## CONSERVING THE COAL SUPPLY IS A NATIONAL NEED

Must Be Larger Production and Better Distribution Everywhere.

### RAILROADS MOVING MORE

But At the Same Time They Are Using More; Industrial and Domestic Consumers Must Eliminate All Unnecessary Use of Coal to Insure Supply.

The situation with respect to the coal supply which has developed since the United States entered the great war has become alarming, says the Railway Age Gazette. It is a situation in which government officers, the railways, the coal operators and miners and the public should give immediate attention.

The railways within the four months April, May, June and July, moved much more coal in the country as a whole than ever before in any corresponding period. In April, 1917 they handled 20 per cent more anthracite and 22 per cent more bituminous coal than they did in April, 1916. In May they handled 24 per cent more anthracite and 27 per cent more bituminous coal than in May of last year. In June they handled 18 per cent more anthracite and 23 per cent more bituminous coal than in June of last year. In July they handled 19 per cent more anthracite and 34 per cent more bituminous coal than in July of last year. In April, May, June and July, 1916, they moved 2,292,230 carloads of coal, or approximately 115,000,000 tons. In the same months of this year they moved 2,951,054 carloads or about 148,000,000 tons, an increase for the entire period over the same period of last year of 28 per cent.

When it is considered that the amount of coal moved in 1916 was the greatest up to that time in the history of the country, it is not surprising that the railways have been "battered" by the coal shortage. The coal shortage is not a new thing. It has been a long time coming. It is the result of several causes. Two of the most important are the following: First, before the war a large amount of coal was transported by vessels on the Great Lakes and in coastwise service which have since been transferred to other service, with the result that there has been a very large increase in the part of the burden of carrying the country's fuel supply which has been thrown upon the railways. Second, there has been an enormous increase in the demand for coal for carrying on the country's industrial and military activities. Another fact, which has especially affected the situation in the Northwest, has been that navigation on the Great Lakes began three weeks later this year than in 1916. This, based on 1916 figures, affected the coal movement from Lake Erie ports to the head of the lakes to the extent of 326,000 tons. The amount of coal loaded into boats at Lake Erie ports was 2,507,000 tons less during the first six months of the year than it was during the first six months of last year.

In order, however, that the supply shall be made adequate to the needs of the entire country, it is desirable not only that the production and transportation of coal shall be increased, but also that in all ways that are reasonably practicable, its consumption shall be curtailed. The railways have reduced their passenger service at the rate of 20,000,000 passenger-train miles a year and have other reductions in contemplation which will make the total reduction about 30,000,000 a year. It is estimated that this will effect a saving of about 2,000,000 tons of coal a year. The railways are the largest consumers of coal, and perhaps they should not have to go still farther in curtailing their passenger service as a patriotic measure for the saving of fuel.

"Why should not other industries do their bit along this line by eliminating all unnecessary use of coal? Why should not also every family do a part of its 'bit' by refraining from using any more coal than is necessary?"

"In every country which has entered the war and in every neutral country of Europe one of the most serious troubles to which the war has given rise has been the almost insuperable difficulty of getting enough coal to keep the railways and industries running and to keep the people from freezing. The best way for the people of the United States to secure partial immunity from coal shortage is to conserve the coal supply. The railways can do and are doing much to reduce the consumption and increase the movement of coal, but there is a limit to what they can accomplish."

### COAL MEETING LATER

Session of Bituminous Operators to Discuss New Conditions Postponed.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 25.—The general meeting of the bituminous coal operators of the country called to meet Wednesday to discuss the situation which has arisen from the fixing of prices for their product by President Wilson was today postponed by the Board of Directors of the National Association of Coal Producers.

In announcing the postponement of the general meeting, the directors let it be known that they would require more time in which to complete arrangements for the general meeting. It was stated the board of the association would meet in Washington, next Tuesday to make arrangements. At that meeting it is expected that the date of the conference will be fixed.

## EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN STUDENTS

Is Being Urged By Commissioner of Education to Supply the Future Need for Technical Men.

P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, recognizing the need for engineers in the prosecution of the war and in preparation for time of peace to follow, has addressed a letter to the presidents of the various technical schools and colleges urging that students of the draft age should be treated the same as the workers in the industries which are devoted to the manufacture of war materials.

"Under this provision of the Selective Service Act," says Dr. Claxton, "the presidents of colleges and technical schools may properly urge the district exemption boards to exempt students in their institutions who give promise of special aptitude for the technical and scientific professions until these students have finished their courses. It is expected that institutional officers will exercise due caution and will not claim exemption for students whose success in technical careers is open to doubt."

Never in the history of this country has there been so great a demand for men having technical training in engineering as at present. The war in Europe has been a war of engineers and of the product of engineers, and every effort has been made by the European powers to conserve and increase the supply of men who are competent to carry on the work of the industries upon which the success of the war depends.

For the past few years the demand for graduates of engineering schools in this country has been far in excess of the supply, and many of the most important industries have been seriously embarrassed in consequence of this condition. Some of the great industries of America have already made inquiries concerning the possibility of the employment of women in certain branches of engineering work which heretofore have been open only to men.

### COAL TO CANADA

Operators Claim Railroads Are Not Supplying Cars Enough for the Northwest.

Coal operators of the Pittsburgh and adjacent districts insist that they are keeping to the letter their agreement to send 50 per cent of their production to Lake Erie ports for transshipment to the Northwest but that the railroads are not supplying cars in requisite numbers to haul it, consequently they are selling the surplus in Canada, where they are paid \$4.50 per ton as against \$3 they receive in this country, says the Pittsburgh Dispatch. Much coal that would otherwise go to Upper Lake docks is going now across the border, and it is more than doubtful whether the 28,000,000 tons which the people of the Northwest will require to keep them warm next winter will reach the distributing points before the close of navigation. More than 1,000,000 tons were shipped into Canada during July and it is anticipated that the shipping for August, when compiled, will be still larger.

Meantime, the interests in control of the Burlington, Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railways are buying vast tracts of coal lands in Greene county and since the people of the section they serve cannot be permitted to suffer from lack of fuel, Pittsburgh railroad and coal interests deduce that the acquiescence in question are the result of foresight of long run hauls of coal to supply the deficit in lake cargoes that impends.

### LABOR BOARD NAMED

Early Adjustment of Labor Disputes Expected to Come.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Early and peaceable adjustment of labor disputes is expected by the creation today of an adjustment board to consist of three, four or five members, according to the nature of the problem to be solved.

President Wilson appointed V. Everett Macy of New York, President of the National Civic Federation, chairman of the board. The second member will be named by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, the American fleet corporation naming the third.

By the creation of the board, the signatories believe that the strike in New York will be settled and that the threatened strike of more than 100,000 men on the Pacific coast will be averted.

### EMPLOYEES BALK

Can't See Operating Mine on Cooperative Basis.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 27.—Announcement by the government of its resolution to enforce \$2 coal prompted John C. Graham, of Butler, who owns coal tracts of 700 acres in Clarion county, to call a meeting of his employees yesterday and outline the situation with a view to put in force a lower wage scale.

Mr. Graham says the suggestion was not applauded, upon which he offered to let the men run the mines themselves and give him a nominal profit. This suggestion was not satisfactory either, Mr. Graham said.

### Receiver in West Virginia

R. M. Hite of Fairmont, W. Va., yesterday was appointed receiver of the property of J. V. Thompson in West Virginia. An injunction was issued by Judge A. G. Dayton who appointed Mr. Hite, restraining all creditors from enforcing liens against his West Virginia properties. Judge Dayton's action was auxiliary to the filing of a petition in involuntary bankruptcy in the United States district court at Pittsburgh early this week.

### Coal Land Sold

The Indian Creek Coal & Coke company of Somerset has purchased 161 acres of coal in Donegal township, Westmoreland county, for \$5,557.25.

## LIST OF COKE OVENS IN The Connellsville District

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, Aug. 25, 1917.

Total Ovens	In Blast	Name of Works	Name of Operators	P. O. Address
<b>MERCHANT OVENS.</b>				
182	182	Beatty	Mt. Pleasant Coke Co.	Greensburg
180	180	Boyer	Mt. Pleasant Coke Co.	Greensburg
32	32	Brush Run	Brush Run Coke Company	Pittsburgh
150	150	Carroll	Carroll-Connelville Coke Co.	Connellsville
40	40	Clare	Clare Coke Co.	Greensburg
40	40	Connellsville	Connellsville Coke Co.	Connellsville
40	40	Ellen No. 1	Whitelock Coke Co.	Uniontown
100	100	Ellen No. 2	Whitelock Coke Co.	Uniontown
200	200	Ellen No. 3	Whitelock Coke Co.	Uniontown
150	150	Ellen No. 4	Whitelock Coke Co.	Uniontown
10	10	Franklin	Summit-Connell Coke Co.	Connellsville
101	101	Franklin	Summit-Connell Coke Co.	Connellsville
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THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 30, 1917.

## COAL PRICE FIXING.

It is yet too early to forecast the probable effects of the action of the Federal Trade Commission in fixing the price of coal at \$2.00, but one need not venture far afield in the realm of surmise to set down some of the consequences reasonably certain to result. Insofar as the mines of the Connelville region are producers of raw coal the industry will not be stimulated by the establishment of a dead level price. President Wilson's avowed hope is to the contrary not withstanding. Every experienced coal producer knows that the cost of production varies as widely as the thickness, character and quality of the different seams of coal and the local operating conditions. To apply a uniform price to the output of a prescribed mine, which includes several different mining districts, such as are found in Pennsylvania, based upon the average cost of production at all the mines therein, simply means that those mines having a high producing cost will be unable to continue operation; those with a cost close to the average will be able to derive a small profit; and those with a cost below the average will enjoy a proportionately large profit.

If in the determination of the cost of production due account is not taken of the freight differentials which prevail in different districts—which seems to have been overlooked by the trade commission in its investigations and division of the bituminous fields into price zones—a condition is created which will make it impossible for mines having lower cost of production, but with the differential against them to stay in the market on the \$2.00 per ton selling basis.

It having been demonstrated during the past year or longer that with every available mine, all country pits within possible reach of railroad loading points and many new mines opened, and all working under a stress heretofore unparalleled in the industry, it has been impossible to maintain production equal to the demand. It is quite true that the shortage in supply has been a deterring factor in movement of coal from mine to point of consumption, but the fact remains that production has been on a larger scale than during any similar period, and the wants of consumers have been only partially supplied.

That the aggregate production of the country, or even the production of a single district as defined by the trade commission, will be increased as the result of price-fixing, is a proposition to which well posted coal men cannot subscribe. Practically every mining region in the country has been operating for months under high pressure methods with the object in view of increasing output to the maximum. Under the stimulus of the highest prices of wages, attractive bonuses, prizes, a "free run" of mine wagons and other incentives, individual miners in large numbers have put forth almost superhuman exertion to make "big runs." The result has been shown by the unprecedented records of individual earnings and outputs, which would have been impossible of attainment under normal working and trade conditions.

Due to the conditions which have prevailed the labor and other cost of coal production have been rising by a sort of geometrical progression. Prices have been bid up on a corresponding basis by buyers with whom it was a question of obtaining coal at any cost. All these things have contributed to stimulate production on a prodigious scale and to draw to the mining industry a host of men not hitherto identified with it, and who can be depended upon to remain active in it only so long as it offers large rewards, to both operators and workmen. A selling price of \$2.00 for the bituminous districts of Pennsylvania as a whole which appears to President Wilson as "not only fair and just, but liberal as well," will leave to the small producer no alternative but to quit business and compel the larger operators to eliminate all fancy bonuses and other incentives to large individual outputs and adhere closely to the scale of wages which became effective before the bonus system began to be generally adopted.

The expectation that the workmen who will thus be driven out of the industry will be distributed among the larger mines having lower costs of production is not likely to be realized. Many of these men have not followed mining as an occupation. They have been attracted to the small operations by the possibilities of making large earnings. With the certainty that bonuses and other wage attractions will be withdrawn at the larger mines, these men, for large part, will seek employment in other lines and be unaffected by price control regulations. True, there will be a considerable number of men released by the numerous small operations which will supersede, but a large part of these men have been supplied with box cars which are unsuited for upple loading, hence will add nothing to the number of cars available for increasing coal movement.

The fact that the investigations of the Federal Trade Commission revealed to wide variation of cost in the manufacture of steel that the

"one price to all" plan, as had previously been announced would be adopted, is found to be impracticable, supports the contention of the coal men that similar conditions exist in their business and that there is decided unfairness in making that of one group of industries and fowl of the other. While the Lane-Peabody \$3.00 agreement failed to accomplish its full purpose, the principle of mutual agreement underlying it, is held by coal men to constitute the only equitable basis of price regulation. Had this agreement had the supporting influence of law or regulation it could have been better sustained. Had the government meantime directed its activities toward improving the traffic situation, so that the coal mines of the country could have readily maintained their production to nearly 100 per cent capacity, there would not have arisen the necessity, real or fancied, of attempting to abrogate the immutable laws of supply and demand.

Now that coal price regulation has become a fact the industry must adapt itself to it in the best possible way. The price regulations have been promulgated as but provisional. Practical application of them will be no doubt, and very shortly, reveal the impracticability, inequality or injustice of them. If they fail to result in a speeding-up of production which is the prime object of government control, there is little doubt but that they will speedily be changed.

However widely operators may differ with the advocates of government regulation they should not lack in patriotism in meeting the situation with good grace and maintaining coal production to the highest point possible. The incongruities, inequalities and injustices and weaknesses of the plan will manifest themselves so plainly that revision will be imperative. This revision, if the fundamental laws of economics are continued to be defied, will be so complete that the whole scheme may have to be abandoned.

## INDUSTRIAL EXEMPTIONS.

The most critical period in the application of the Selective Service Act is at hand. In the exercise of the authority vested in the district boards, subject alone to appeal to the President, the vital question of how the draft is to be determined. While the extent to which appeals from the district boards may be sustained or denied will tend largely to limit or extend the time in which the first quotas will be filled, the action of the district boards on claims in which they alone have jurisdiction, will determine how nearly the selective feature of the law will be made to fit in with the popular conception of it, by drafting to the army those who can be spared from the industries and drafting to the industries those who cannot be spared to go to the army.

The determination of this question concerns every industry directly or indirectly related to the work of war preparation. Its effect upon the coke industry being precisely the same as that upon the steel industry the comments of the Cleveland Daily Iron Trade are pertinent.

"The government faces a difficult task in working out a fair and satisfactory plan of exemption from the military draft law," says our steel correspondent. "Politics, selfishness and lack of patriotism will inspire appeals for exemptions of all kinds. This is human nature. It does not apply any more to America than it would apply to any other country under the same circumstances. Happily, the government shows signs of taking a right attitude with regard to permitting exemptions for all sorts of excuses, weak and otherwise."

"But it is as necessary to have an industrial army as it is a fighting army. Modern warfare has emphasized that fact sharply. It was made painfully evident by the blunder of Great Britain, at the outset of the war, indelicately called men from industries of all kinds and sent them to the battle front. Seeing her mistake, Great Britain rushed back the survivors to the mills, machines and benches. America, no doubt, proposes to profit by the sad experience of Great Britain."

"The iron and steel industry has already lost a large number of men who have joined the colors and, in addition, is operating at a comparatively low rate, partly due to the hot weather, when it is extremely desirable that the greatest possible capacity should be maintained. The vital necessity of the industry to the military welfare of the nation is too obvious for discussion. This being so, it would seem unlikely that it would be necessary for the trade to ask that its employees, particularly those who are semi-skilled or skilled to be allowed to remain at their work."

"It is really more important to the government than it is to the industry itself that these workmen be allowed to continue at their present occupation. In fact, if it comes to that point, they should be urged to remain at their work, even in the face of the desire of many of them to go to the front. And this, too, until it be learned definitely whether they can be spared."

## NOT RISKING AN EXPERIMENT

The attempt is being made by certain selfish agencies and persons, of narrowly circumscribed influences, to induce the voters of Fayette county to believe that if a judge of either the common pleas or orphans' court seeks re-election, he is committing an unpardonable offense against the rights and privileges of a free people. The effort is proving just as abortive as the one which has been every similar effort which has been made upon the assumption that the voters of Fayette county are so lacking in intelligence that they cannot think, reason or act without the assistance of presumptuous and self-constituted advisers.

If the claims which are being advanced in Fayette county by those who hold that Experience and Fitness disqualify a judge from succeeding himself, then about one-third of the judges in the state of Pennsylvania have leagued in an horrible conspiracy

to thwart the ambitions of about three times as many lawyers whose aspirations for judicial honors seem to have been greatly stimulated by the action of the last legislature in adding to the emoluments of this office. Of 26 judges of the courts of common pleas to be elected this fall practically the whole number are candidates for re-election. Only four are unopposed, but the nominations of the remaining 22 are being contested by 75 other members of the bar. For the three vacancies to be filled on the orphans' court benches, eight candidates have announced, while the ratio of aspirants for the 22 associate judgeships to be filled is almost four to one. In the aggregate there are 169 candidates seeking election to 69 judicial offices.

There is a reason for this multiplicity of aspirants which is being carefully concealed in the public announcements and utterances of the candidates. Strict regard for the truth will not permit the assertion that all of the candidates have been so completely divested of selfish motives that they seek the retirement to private life of able, competent and well-qualified judges for the altruistic purpose of "elevating the bench."

The Johnstown Democrat, a publication not hitherto distinguished for non-partisanship, in a discussion of the situation says:

"Some of the men being opposed were elected on non-partisan tickets and have made splendid records and uphold a nicely all the dignity of the office. Some of them have overwhelming endorsements from their bar associations. Yet it seems that many lawyers believe they can persuade the people that they would make better judges than the present occupants of the bench."

"In most instances the candidates will endeavor to get votes on the ground that the laws and the courts as now constituted are wrong. Shrewd lawyers know how to appeal to this firmly grounded conviction in the public mind without making a definite statement. But these lawyers—when they are elected—will they undertake to make laws from the bench or will they simply subsidize after being sworn in on the comfortable old cushion of precedent and collect the war-time salaries which a generous legislature created?"

The voters of some of the judicial districts of the state may be willing to assume the risk of such an experiment with the judiciary, but those of Fayette county are by no means likely to be of that number.

## RAISES HONEST DOUBTS.

The difficulty of price-fixing in any commodity—coal, coke, flour, peanuts, hair-dye, or what not—are as well illustrated by the copper industry as they will be in coal or any other industry.

Not all copper mines are of the same richness of ore. Just as all coal mines have not the same thickness of seam, nor can copper producers mine, smelt and transport their product at a uniform cost any more than coal producers deliver coal on board cars at a uniform cost. Yet, if the price of copper is fixed for all producers—and how else can it be fixed by a price-controller?—the low-grade mines, like the high-cost coal mines, will be compelled to shut down if the fixed price is lower than the cost of production. If the price is fixed so as to take care of the low-grade ore producer, the high-cost coal producer, the high-grade mines like the low-cost, thick seam coal operations, will reap a disproportionate profit.

It will be manifestly impossible to establish a separate production cost for each mine, either copper or coal, with which the government will do business, while an average cost will apply to only those mines having a cost equivalent to the average. The whole idea of price-fixing is revolutionary in economics. However, the tendency nowadays is to set a legislative fiat above the immutable laws of supply and demand and of production and distribution. It may accomplish the hitherto impossible, but honest doubts are entertained.

## WILL TAKE HARD HITS.

Those who are in closest touch with the situation, and who are best qualified to accurately gauge the magnitude of the task, have never regarded the part the United States must play in winning the war as a light or easy task. At this time none are better able to speak of the necessities of the situation than Major General Pershing, commander of the American expeditionary forces in France. Having gained first hand knowledge of conditions as they really are he realizes that the war can be won only by the allies in delivering a series of heavy and well directed blows.

Conscious as many other well informed men are of the lukewarmness and indifference of a large body of the American people to the seriousness of the undertaking General Pershing said the other day:

"Every man, woman and child should support the government in its determination to create, train, arm and equip a great American army and to keep up its morale and that of the allied armies. This war will not be won by talk or by subscribing to the Red Cross. The American people must come to a full realization of what the war means. It can be won only by striking hard and forcing blows, not otherwise."

The duty of every American is to do his or her full part toward making it possible for the army to win. It is not possible for the army to win unless it has an uninterrupted succession of hard blows—the harder and quicker, the sooner the end will come.

No where other than in Washington, and by no other agencies than price control, could such a distinction be drawn. Costs of production of steel are found to vary widely, but coal can be mined everywhere at practically the same cost. An agreement between the anthracite coal producers and the Federal Trade Commission as to prices can hold, but one with the bituminous producers cannot. Wheat prices are raised to stimulate production, those of coal reduced to achieve the same end, and the food speculators flourish unmolested, and Jones, he pays the freight.

## AMERICANIZING ALIENS.

That so much dissatisfaction exists among native-born Americans over the exemption of aliens from military service is simply a reminder of our failure to properly meet the situation created by the addition of so many foreigners to our population. We have been content to have them come to our shores and take their places in our industries and contribute their labor to our material wealth, but we have given little thought or care to what their status as citizens or residents should be. We have willingly enough profited by their labors, but we have manifested little concern as to their future relations to the state or nation. We have not interested ourselves as we should have done in teaching them the principles of our form of government, or to conform their ideals to our own, or otherwise inspire them with a desire to become citizens. In short, we have neglected our opportunities and shunned our obligations by having failed to make Americans of them.

We are now paying some of the penalties. While the war has shown that both alien and naturalized citizens are loyal to their adopted country, the manifestation of that spirit has not been as universal as it would have been had we been a more heterogeneous people; if practically the whole of our population would have felt that this is their country in as full a sense as citizenship therein would imply.

Our failure to take up the work of Americanization has not been wholly neglected, several agencies having been active in that direction, but we have been deficient in making the movement general and in enlisting the agencies which come in closest contact with the alien. The war has emphasized both the necessity and importance of this work and more systematic direction is being given to it. It is enlisting the cooperation of many large employers of aliens. Among such is Dr. Schuyler S. Wheeler, president of a large electrical manufacturing concern. He is practicing in his own establishment the theory he advocates strongly in the following statement of reasons underlying the movement.

"This country has long been regarded as the 'melting pot' of the world and now under pressure of the war, it is 'time it came to a boil' and its broth was cooked. It is time that all aliens should either go back to their own countries or become Americanized. There is no room in this country for aliens. For the time being the enemy aliens are denied citizenship, but even they should be trained and taught to be good Americans so that when they may, they can take out their papers."

"No man should dare to stand up and talk about his country any more. If he feels allegiance to his country let him be loyal and help her fight. If he feels loyalty to the United States, let him become a citizen. And if he is called upon to fight here, let him do his duty feeling that he is fighting for his own land."

"Since our cities business both large and small, should join in Americanizing their alien employees. American citizens are the best citizens—they help build up their own towns and become permanent and valuable members of the community. American workers are the best workers and are more dependable than aliens. I hope before the war ends, to find an alien a curiosity or an enemy."

Every industrial center ought to be an Americanization center, not alone from the standpoint of patriotism but, as Doctor Wheeler expresses it, because "American citizens are the best citizens and the 'best workers.' And we need both."

## MUST BE DEPENDENT IN FACT.

Married men who filed claims for exemption on the ground that they have dependents now know, according to the decision of the District Board, that they must establish proof of dependence to the board's satisfaction, otherwise their claims will be disallowed.

The mere fact that a man is married will not entitle the claimant to exemption. It must be shown that the wife or child is actually dependent upon the man's labor for their support. In cases where the wife has an income independent of that received from her husband, or if the parent or parents of either the wife or the husband are able and willing to provide for the support of the wife or child, exemption will not be granted.

This ruling does not take into account the length of time the man has been married, thus it makes no distinction between those who have assumed the marriage relation since the Selective Service Law was passed and those who have been married a number of years. Apparently consideration will be given only to the question of dependence, and that will have to be established to the satisfaction of the District Board.

This decision follows very closely the rules and regulation promulgated by the President under the law, which prescribed very fully the procedure for exemption. The several announcements made from time to time, that marriage since the date of the signing of the Selective Service Act, or after registration under it, would not constitute valid ground for claim for exemption, seem to have not been taken into consideration in formulating the latest ruling on this much discussed question.

"Marriage, in itself, is not ground for exemption," the ruling states. It will be determined by the sufficiency of the proof of the fact that dependence does exist in the sense contemplated by the law, that is, that the wife or child is dependent upon and does receive their support from the labor of the husband or father independent of other sources.

Slowly but surely the eyes of the German people are being opened to the true situation. Richard von Kuefmann, the General Imperial Foreign Secretary yesterday said that "A policy based on might and not on right is doomed to failure from the beginning." There is hope that the Kaiser will yet have a vision himself.

## ALIEN DRAFT PROBLEM.

While the question of making aliens subject to the provisions of the Selective Service Act at first seemed to be a simple one and easy of solution, it is proving to be really one of the most perplexing problems of the war. The widespread dissatisfaction among native-born men of the draft age over the extension of the exemption privilege to aliens equally well qualified as they for service, has resulted in several members of Congress introducing measures designed to correct the condition about which so much complaint has been made. Inquiry into the effect of these proposed measures has uncovered difficulties in the form of protective provisions in treaties with foreign countries, which cannot be overcome as easily as was thought. The situation is still more complicated by the fact that the aliens are of three classes, not one, in which case the question could be more easily solved.

The natives of the countries at war with Germany constitute one class. The natives of Germany and her allies constitute another class, and the natives of the neutral countries a third class.

Under a resolution introduced by Senator McCumber of North Dakota, and adopted by the Senate, the President has been directed to open negotiations with Great Britain, France, Italy, Russia, Serbia, Belgium, Rumania and Portugal, in all of countries which are at war with Germany, with a view to drafting their subjects now residing in the United States. The President and the state department have agreed to this measure and a statement issued recently it is understood that negotiations are already in progress.

If the consent of the countries named is secured, their subjects in the United States would be subject to draft, but the Poles, Bohemians, Croats, Jugo-Slavs and kindred peoples, who form a large part of the industrial populations of Pennsylvania, Ohio and the middle west, and are subject of Austro-Hungary, an ally of Germany, would escape conscription. Likewise aliens from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Spain and Switzerland, because they are subjects of neutral countries, and it is a violation of international law to force them out of their neutrality.

Not satisfied with the scope of the McCumber resolution, Senator Chamberlain of the military affairs committee, has introduced one providing that all aliens residents in this country more than one year shall be subject to draft provided they are not subjects of an enemy country, or unless their nation has a treaty with the United States which specifically exempts them from military service in the United States. If the diplomatic representatives of the countries which waive the exemption clause of such a treaty, the alien cannot claim it, under this resolution only by leaving the United States within 90 days.

Without such a waiver by the Italian ambassador to the United States, the 100,000 Italian aliens would not be subject to draft, the treaty with that country expressly exempting its natives from compulsory military service here. Other countries having similar treaties with the United States are Argentina, Costa Rica, Honduras, Japan, Paraguay, Spain and Switzerland. The Chamberlain resolution would affect all the Scandinavian and Dutch aliens in the United States, because these countries have no specific exemption treaties, but are neutral countries, hence protected by international law.

Congressman Burnett of Alabama has gone several steps farther in a bill providing that any alien, native of a country at war with Germany, who but for his alienage would be subject to draft and claims exemption on that account, shall forever be deemed the right to become an American citizen and shall be reported to his native country as soon as possible. It also authorizes the President to draft any alien in this country for labor in the industries or agriculture.

Congressman Temple of the Washington-Beaver district of our own state, has made a very practical suggestion as applied to aliens of all countries, who are willing to become American citizens. He proposes that any alien waiving the right to exemption on the ground that he is an alien, should be admitted to citizenship without the procedure or delay now necessary in taking out naturalization papers.

It will thus be seen that the obstacles to a speedy solution of this problem are many and some very formidable. The remedies suggested have a wide range, but apparently none offer a solution that will fit all the necessities of the situation.

## THE ENEMY IN THE DARK.

The progress the different agencies of the government have made in mobilizing the strength and resources of our country preparatory to our active entry into the war has been truly amazing. When the mobilization of the mighty power of America is completed, and is in full operative efficiency, it will prove an irresistible force against the common enemy of mankind.

Germans in Europe and Germans and pro-Germans in the United States fear the day when this tremendous force shall be set in motion. Fully aware that all the boasted strength and efficiency of Germany will be powerless to resist it and that period will then have been reached when the German people, with a full knowledge of the true situation, will sue for peace. With the strength of the German military fast ebbing away, the agents of that nation in America are multiplying their efforts to spread disunion, treason and sedition broadcast among our own people in the hope of hindering our war preparations.

The whole machinery of our democracy has been seized upon by the German agents," says the New York Tribune. This is manifested in newspapers bought, politicians bribed, members of Congress hypnotized by the German constituents, and the pa-

trists with their weak mentality fused with the villainous anarchy of the I. W. W.'s. Every element of unrest, every area of dissatisfaction, every faction blinded by Utopian aspirations or animated by the passion of class hatred, has been turned to serve a German purpose.

We are slow to realize the danger of the situation. We have paid little attention to the manifestations of the new dangers by which we are threatened. While the pacifists prate of peace and Congress haggles over trifles, we let the enemy work and hide in the dark. We practically close our eyes to the activities of the paid and volunteer agents which seek to destroy our industries, breed discord among our workmen and cripple every enterprise having to do with our work of war preparation.

In our smug complacency we have looked upon the war as so far away that under no possible condition could it ever reach us. We are in that war, however, and today, while our soldiers are preparing to meet the enemy on European soil, we are confronted by an enemy who is fighting on our own soil, adopting as his weapons our very prejudices and weaknesses.

## INSURANCE FOR SOLDIERS.

Congress should not permit its more or less confirmed dilatory, time-wasting habits, when considering important legislation, to prevent the adoption of the plan proposed for insuring the lives of American soldiers.

The measure as presented of course needs some revision to best adapt it to the purpose, but in its general provisions it meets the requirements of a measure affording protection by insurance to the families of the men who stand ready, if necessary, to give their lives for our country. For the service upon which they are entering they are entitled to all and the best the nation can give for their material comfort and welfare, but most of all are they entitled to that peace of mind which will come from the knowledge that they, if crippled, and their families, if they are killed, will be cared for and protected.

Freed of doubts and misgivings upon this score the men comprising the fighting forces will enter upon their duties with a high spirit, enthusiasm and determination. The morale of the army will be immeasurably improved and its efficiency made vastly greater. The war will be won more quickly and the cost of it no greater, through the addition of the insurance expense, than if, without it, the spirit of the men be impaired and the contest prolonged as a result.

Hence, insurance of the soldiers is a sound business proposition. It is also a means of more adequately compensating those who are risking their lives in our country's service. The measure ought not to be delayed in its enactment.

Plans are to admit parcels for Americans free of all duties and taxes. The bill will afford to do so. The measure is purely for the benefit of the American people. It is a tariff duty on shipments she makes in this country. She enjoyed that advantage under the tariff laws of the United States. She should continue in power she will enjoy it after the war.

That which the Populist demanded 25 years ago has come to pass. The government, that is to say President Wilson, through the Federal Reserve Board, has decreed that potatoes may be sold as bulk cuttlers.

If the Navy League knitters would turn their attention to sewing they would do the country a service by sewing a button on a real Secretary of the Navy and shipping him to Washington.

The German Chancellor says the first peace move must come from the allies. They are making peace moves every time they push the Hindenburg line closer to Berlin. Can't Germany establish it?

The district boards are urged by the draft authorities to get the "atmosphere" of appealed cases as no hard and fast rule for determining them can be laid down. The local boards can assure themselves of the quality of the cases. There will be no lack of "atmosphere." Rather will there be too much for comfort.

The coal industry has been "fired" all right; we have some coal operators.

Another great German victory! A Red Cross hospital board of 300 men and nurses and wounded soldiers, including many Germans, killed.

King Coal has been denied exemption. Our contemporary gently reminds the coal operators, "who are their business 'wiped out' by the price-fixing at Washington, that it is only if the government until the penalty has been paid for 'taking down profits' penalizing industry and business has been the chief business of the Democratic administration."

The operation of the draft is not making as many changes in the classifications of men called to service as might have been expected. Some are all right weights, some are heavy weights and some have waited too long to escape exemption.

President Wilson and his automobile were pulled out of a hole the other day by a Maryland mule. It is a greater feat than the Democratic mule has been able to accomplish with the President's party.

In District No. 2, 251 men know they are "in," and 353 fear they may be hit.

The 95 delinquents who failed to report to the Local Board of District No. 2 have joined the army without the aid of a recruiting officer.

The datymen of Fayette county have shown a fine sense of appreciation of the spirit of co-operation, but not exactly according to Food Controller Clegg's wish, which is to scale down instead of up.

True, the "Baumies" to get the Germans out of the trenches by Christmas. The would-be pivot around in election.



News of the Past Condensed from the Files of The Courier.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1917.

Miss Nevada Buttermore, oldest daughter of Dr. Smith Buttermore and M. M. Jenkins, of Pittsburgh, married Rev. W. A. Liddle of Erie, Pa. assisted by Rev. J. B. Mansell of this place and Rev. J. A. Miller of Erie. The bride was Miss Nevada Buttermore, daughter of Dr. Smith Buttermore and M. M. Jenkins, of Pittsburgh, and the groom was Rev. W. A. Liddle of Erie, Pa. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's parents, Dr. Smith Buttermore and M. M. Jenkins, at 1015 North 10th street, Erie, Pa. The bride was accompanied by her mother, Mrs. M. M. Jenkins, and the groom by his mother, Mrs. W. A. Liddle. The ceremony was performed at 2 o'clock P. M. The bride wore a white gown and the groom wore a dark suit. The reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents. The wedding party consisted of the bride, groom, best man, maid of honor, bridesmaids, flower girls, ring bearers, and ushers. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. A. Liddle. The bride and groom were married at 2 o'clock P. M. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's parents. The wedding party consisted of the bride, groom, best man, maid of honor, bridesmaids, flower girls, ring bearers, and ushers. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. A. Liddle. The bride and groom were married at 2 o'clock P. M. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's parents. The wedding party consisted of the bride, groom, best man, maid of honor, bridesmaids, flower girls, ring bearers, and ushers. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. A. Liddle. The bride and groom were married at 2 o'clock P. M. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's parents. The wedding party consisted of the bride, groom, best man, maid of honor, bridesmaids, flower girls, ring bearers, and ushers. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. A. Liddle. The bride and groom were married at 2 o'clock P. M. 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## Results of Examination in Draft Districts Nos 2 and 5

The results of examinations by the Local Board of District No. 2 during the past week are as follows:

### ACCEPTED:

Earl S. Weaver, South Connelville; Antonio Polina, Everson; Norman Rohland Firestone, Connelville; Kenneth G. Miller, Connelville; Stanislaus Kameia, Everson; Peter G. Butcher, Connelville; Frank Spitzer, Connelville; Karoline Krasnaki, Everson; Ignatius Friel, Connelville; Scott Richter, Connelville; Michael Lucia, Everson; Elga Allen Bailey, Connelville; Walter Drew, Connelville; March W. Sloan, Connelville; Antonio Casti, Scottsdale; Charles K. Strydomski, Everson; Ralph Kessler, Connelville; Dorr-nico Carosi, Connelville; James H. Burke, Owensdale; Jackson D. Frink, Connelville; Anthony Oriah, Everson; Ronald Floyd Bryner, South Connelville; Jesse Rigger, Connelville; Ralph Frank Bixler, Everson; John T. Sullivan, Connelville; Shields Lewis, Connelville; Robert H. Shaffer, Mount Pleasant R. D. 4; William H. Ehard, Scottsdale; Clyde R. Miller, Scottsdale; Harry Thomas Dunkle, Connelville; Clarence Reckner, Stauffer; Hyman Levine, Connelville; Cesare Paine, Dawson; Francesco, Antonio Zaffino, Scottsdale; Michael Carnock, Mount Pleasant R. D. 4.

### CLAIMED EXEMPTION:

William Girard, Connelville; Salvatore Maricotti, Connelville; George Collins, Everson; Orville Edward Greer, South Connelville; Aloysius William Carroll, Connelville; Joseph Henry Lakin, Connelville; Harry Gardner, Connelville; Carl Rocco, South Connelville; John Thomas, Connelville; Chris Staines, Connelville; Lawrence S. May, Connelville; John E. Grob, South Connelville; Clarence Romburg, Connelville R. D. 2; Michael G. Mulroy, Everson; Girlando Passaro, Connelville; Henry Robert Cole, Connelville; Harvey C. Younk, Connelville; Thomas Edward Williams, Connelville; Nathan Goff Corrick, South Connelville; John J. Reagan, Scottsdale, Star Route; Robert M. Albright, Dawson; Robert Onell, Connelville R. D. 2; Alex H. Lutz, Dawson; James Donald Reid, Connelville; Samuel McGuire Adams, Connelville R. D. 2; George G. Livingston, Connelville R. D. 2; William H. Boyd, South Connelville; George Bernard Cowgill, Connelville; Harry C. Hoop, Connelville; Gleason Erwin Baldwin, Connelville; William H. Lane, Connelville R. D. 1; Paul V. Lepy, Connelville; Harry Edwards, Connelville; Anthony B. Berthen, South Connelville; Harry Kuhns, Connelville R. D. 2; Charles Opperman, Connelville; Steve George Cannello, Connelville; John H. Moore, Connelville; Benjamin H. Hall, Connelville; PHYSICALLY DISQUALIFIED: John C. Striner, Connelville; Charles Vitcosky, Everson; Tomino Bonaduci, Connelville; John B. Mittereder, Connelville; William A. O'Donovan, Connelville; Simon Levi Geary, Owensdale; Samuel E. Mong, Connelville; Giacinda Lazario, Connelville; John Weimer, Everson; Charles James O'Connor, Connelville; Jim Zaccari, Connelville; Fred Koller, Connelville; Scott Colbert, Vanderbit; James T. Ball, Dunbar; Lester Clare Lowry, Dunbar, R. D. 32; Mike Krafte, Leisenring; Charles Paul Laughlin, Connelville; Edward F. Connell, R. D. 1.

### REJECTED:

Mike Sparaski, Adelaide; Ernest Brown, Acme R. D. 1; Vincent Rosal, Dunbar; Richard Gibbons, Dunbar; CLAIMED EXEMPTION: Alfred Lloyd Underman, Ohio; Israel Nelson Lyons, Dunbar; Thomas Shumack, Dunbar, R. D. 22; Norman P. Ritenour, Normanville; Smith Prinkley, Mill Run; Frank B. Spaw, Chalk Hill; John Irvin Dickey, Mill Run; James Ray Bricker, Dunbar; Emilio Sterl, Dunbar; Homer Lucius Carson, Dawson; Michael Joseph Fabian, Connelville; Harry O. Reagan, Connelville, R. D. 2.

Max Clifford Cumberland, Dawson; Edward Joseph Quinn, Broad Ford; Ray Zimmerman, Connelville R. D. 2; A. Homer Sherrick, Connelville; Giuseppe Conte, Connelville; Carl S. Kerr, Connelville; Bernard O'Toole, Everson; Wallace Enola, Connelville; Anthony Frank Felix, Everson; Lee R. Weaver, Connelville; Joe P. Smith, Owensdale; Paul Gaddis Wagner, Connelville; Joseph Artman, Jr., South Connelville; Valentine Frank Hill, Connelville; John R. Christner, Dawson; Alfred H. Kell, Connelville, R. D. 2; Albert Collier Smith, Connelville; Henry B. Taylor, Connelville; Jan Krywaski, Everson; Fred Sandusky, Connelville; George Ock, Everson; Albert V. Mong, Dawson; William Bainger, Connelville, R. D. 2; Gladys Guy Stone, Connelville; Teofilo Masica, Connelville.

### CLAIM EXEMPTION:

William Edward Downing, Connelville; Joseph H. Balgosity, Owensdale; John Cort, Dawson, R. D. 1; Edward J. Crilly, Connelville; Andrew W. Thomas, Connelville, R. D. 1; Percy W. Sharps, Dawson; Francis J. Stader, Connelville; John Lar Denver, Connelville; Teofil Gudini, Everson; Francis P. Balgosity, Connelville; Harry Showman, Connelville; John H. Craig, Connelville; Earl R. Kessler, Connelville; William Guerrero, Connelville; William R. Riegin, Scottsdale; Stephen John Rooney, Connelville; Charles Homer Smith, Connelville; Simon Mart, Connelville; Louis Roscoe Medcalf, Connelville; Martin Klaskik, Dawson; Frank L. Hicks, Connelville; Harry W. Hawk, South Connelville; James T. Connolly, Connelville; Pasquale Jacobini, Dawson, R. D. 1; Steven M. Robbins, Connelville; Joseph E. Jones, Everson; Martin John Hason, Connelville; Fred Robert Searry, Connelville; Paul Conrad Sandusky, Connelville; William Rowe, Connelville, R. D. 2; George R. Miller, Connelville; Irvin V. Albright, Connelville; Paul R. Vogel, Connelville; Arthur L. Gooding, Connelville; Charles R. Robbins, Owensdale; John R. Moon, Connelville; Paul R. Vogel, Connelville; Dominice Aquila, Dawson, R. D. 1; Abraham Walter Oldland, Dawson, R. D. 2; Harry Philip Long, Connelville; Abram Clark, Connelville; Stanley Kitta, Connelville; PHYSICALLY DISQUALIFIED: Charles Orosowski, Everson; Enoch Harman, Connelville; Walter Paul Wandel, South Connelville; Frank Adams Zorn, Dawson; Alfred Andrew Wingrove, Dawson, R. D. 1; Fred D. Munson, Connelville; Christian Landefeld, Jr., South Connelville; R. S. Tissue, South Connelville; Albert Romburg, Connelville, R. D. 2; Harold Boyd, Connelville; William Bernard Logan, Connelville; Charles Vincent Payne, Connelville; George H. Reagan, Connelville; Ralph Miller, Connelville; Patrick L. Lohan, South Connelville; Karl Kellenberger, Connelville; Albert Taylor, Scottsdale; S. C. Whipple, Connelville; Isaac Harrison Keyser, Connelville; Harry Martin Lutz, Connelville; Allen Burt Engle, Connelville; Walter A. Butt, Connelville; James S. Minnie, Connelville; Edward Hone, Dawson, enlisted; Louis Borelli, Connelville; enlisted; Albert H. Borelli, Connelville; Joseph Piazillo, Connelville; Michael Davidovics, Dawson, R. D. 1; Oliver D. Jackson, Connelville; Henry Leroy Shrey, South Connelville; to appear later, by arrangement; Morris J. Grodin, Connelville; Tony Nappie, Connelville; John Musicki, Dawson, R. D. 1; Geo Grunke, Connelville; Jesse Ridgeway, Connelville; FAILED TO APPEAR: Frank W. Showman, Connelville; enlisted; Joseph Bleggi, Dawson, R. D. 1; Clyde Lester Young, Connelville; Thomas A. Dailey, Connelville; enlisted; John Thomas Ranker, Connelville; Thomas Glenn, Connelville; Oscar Todd Workman, Dawson; notice addressed incorrectly; Robert R. Gore, Everson; John Henry Harris, Connelville; Charles E. Rhome, Jr., South Connelville; appeared too late for examination; John Pligut, Connelville; William D. Watson, Casparis; Kenneth Alexander Reid, Connelville; enlisted; Melvin H. Miner, Connelville; Following are the names of the 28 men who, summoned on one of the first seven days of examination, did not appear for the tests, and will be drafted into the army: Ben Wilson, Connelville; Hugh Robert King, Connelville; Nick Hogg, Connelville; Dominice Galla, Dawson; Charles Reosa, South Connelville; Skidmore Young, Connelville; William Tabor, Longton; Edward Reosa, Scottsdale; John Maglieri, Scottsdale; Oscar E. Lund, Connelville; William F. Fuchgraf, Connelville; Mike Yurik, Dawson; Henry Birvans, Connelville; Feorchista Santa, Dawson; Michael H. Buckley, Connelville; Harry S. Long, Connelville; John Robinson, Scottsdale; John P. Hough, Connelville; Edwin Wetgen, Connelville; Lewis Jackson, Connelville; Charles Maanasi, Connelville; Antonio Ballagiere, Connelville; Charles McCloskey, Everson; James Slavin, Everson; Huber Gordon, Connelville; Ernest Swanson, Connelville; Charles P. Miller, Mount Pleasant R. D. 2.

### EXEMPTIONS REFUSED AND GRANTED IN DISTRICT 5

The exemption claims of registrants in District No. 5, which have been refused, thus drafting the men into the National Army in case the District Board sustains the decisions of the Local Board, are as follows: The claims allowed are: Earl Clifford Brewer, 27, Dunbar; wife and child; Samuel E. Fornwall, 25, Connelville; widowed mother dependent; Marlene Ball, 30, Connelville; wife and child; Abraham Smith, 21, Dunbar; wife and child; Desalen Hetesny, 22, Dunbar; widowed mother dependent; Charles Robert Nelson, 30, Chalk Hill; wife and three children; Imad Farina, 29, Dunbar; wife and two children; Carl Sopchek, 21, Brownsville; wife dependent; Nicolangelo Bernardo, 29, Dunbar; wife and three children; John W. Greaves, Jr., 30, Dunbar; wife and two children; Dominice Sciamanna, 30, Dickerson Run; wife and five children; George Washington Penwill, 23, Dunbar; wife and one child; Mike Seamon, 26, Adelaide; wife and two children; James Roy Bricker, 21, Dunbar; widowed mother dependent; Thomas Franklin Means, Connelville.

Albert Bodkin, Dunbar; Walter White, White, Pa.; John Alvin Dougherty, Dunbar; Howard R. Smith, Connelville, R. D. 2; Joseph Keot, Normalville; Emilio Moschell; Dunbar; Mike Cado, Dunbar; John Martin Rifusky, Dunbar, R. D. 32; Joseph Borchmans Courtney, Dunbar; Walter Canon, Bradenville, W. Va., R. D. 1; Frank Cololongo, Normalville, R. D. 3; Charles Clifford Shipley, Stewarton; John Scott Dows, Dunbar; Walter Kelly, Dunbar, R. D. 32; George G. Clelland, Vanderbit; Clyde H. Warrick, Mill Run; William Evans, Dickerson Run; Arthur E. Riechenberg, Dunbar; Peter Prebyovenski, Connelville; Tony Plauti, Dawson; Robert L. Angkeny, Dunbar; Ross Alexander Lancaster, Somerset; John Christopher Blach, Somerset; George W. Ritenour, Normalville, R. D. 1; Frank Nicholson, Normalville, R. D. 1; Andy Zalata, Dunbar; William Earl Hewitt, Mill Run; Antonio D. Emilia, Vanderbit; Peter Fiano, Vanderbit; Joseph Smith, Dunbar, R. D. 32; Fred Worthington, Connelville; REFUSED: Russell Porterfield, Normalville; Frank Coland, Trotter; Steve Baback, Dunbar; Stephen Lombardi, Trotter; Francesco Dierke, Dunbar; Michele Rombano, Dunbar; James R. Oiler, Somerset; John Fritz Geary, Champion; James Stull, Mill Run; Andrew Hustokey, Dunbar, R. D. 32; Howard Latta, McDonald, Pa.; Bernard Kearney, Leisenring; John Bill, West Leisenring, R. D. 1; John Ulsick, Dunbar, R. D. 32; Loney Marovick, Dunbar, R. D. 32; Herbert Reschenberg, Connelville, R. D. 1; Albert G. Lytle, Ohio; Peter Pate, Leisenring No. 1; Charles Tonopah, Connelville; James Overy, Indian Head; Otto Baughman, Morrell; Leslie Nelson Wise, Chalk Hill; Vincenzo Clonforio, Dunbar; Harry Hardin, Dunbar, R. D. 32; Shipley Orndorff, Ohio; William Clyde Martin, Dunbar; John Butela, Vanderbit; James G. Miller, Mill Run; John W. Gulaier, Leisenring; Leopoldo Pione, Dunbar; John Romonko, Adelaide; Jacob Williams, Mill Run; William Walter Shipley, Champion; Aurelia Repostas, Vanderbit; Antonio Casco, Dunbar; Noah Miner, Ulen; August Bawle, Mill Run; John Malsky, Vanderbit; James G. Wilson; Alderico Domonick; ACCEPTED: Peter Rusinko, Leisenring; Alessandro Di Scelena, Dunbar; George A. Wardella, Dunbar, R. D. 32; George W. Kessler, Dickerson Run; Jacob Sherrard, Vanderbit; Lloyd Karp, Indian Head; Giuseppe Bonia, Dunbar; Giuseppe Bianco, Dunbar; Frank Carnourra, Connelville; John J. Wisniewski, Dunbar, R. D. 32; R. A. Teagarden, Leisenring; Pasquale Felix, Adelaide; John D. Leibel, Dunbar, R. D. 32; Jesse J. McManis, Dunbar; Frank Gorski, Dunbar, R. D. 32; Lester Barriokow, Vanderbit; John Barliko, Dunbar, R. D. 32; William J. Warman, Morrell; Edward Christopher Clements, Dunbar; George Kedisko; Charles Guba, 24, Vanderbit; wife dependent; William Pierce Nelson, 25, Chalk Hill; wife and two children; William Stuart Hughes, 25, Dunbar; wife and two children; John Irvin Dickey, 36, Mill Run; wife and two children; Frank Lankette, 30, Dunbar; wife and four children; William E. Baughman, 23, Connelville; aged parents dependent; James Daniel Cane, 25, Indian Head; wife and three children; James T. Martin, 26, Dunbar; wife dependent; John Snyder Pratt, 23, Vanderbit; wife and two children; Roy Donald Yowler, 30, Chalk Hill; wife and four children; Arthur Yunkin, 24, Dunbar; wife and one child; Elmer Shipley, 29, Dickerson Run; dependent; John Rizza, 23, Vanderbit; alien; Franco Mercuri, 30, Dickerson Run, alien; Elisha H. Cameron, 22, Wyoming, Pa.; Pvt. Troop "B", State Police force; James Langmore Budd, Dickerson Run; Andy Sliaski Everson; Joseph Martin Bayoth, Connelville; John Trump, Connelville; Frank B. Reese, Connelville; Andrew J. James, Connelville; Mike Perwak, Connelville; Harold Aaron Thorne, Connelville; Jeremiah L. Lowrey, Connelville; John Szalaty, Everson; Randall Bailey Lyons, Mount Pleasant R. D. 4; William James Ryan, Connelville; Robert Swallow, Connelville; John Joseph Fahey, Connelville; Joseph C. Luckey, Connelville; Peter Marcelli, Connelville; Joseph Felix, Everson; W. H. Rush, Dawson; Michael Houston, Pennsylvania; Antonio DeSantis, Scottsdale; James C. Goldsboro, Dawson; Charles Reed Ott, Connelville; John D. Ething, Fred; Nicholas J. Nolas, Connelville; Joseph Franklin Beal, Connelville; Howard E. Ruppert, Connelville; F. W. Hamilton, Everson; CLAIM EXEMPTION: George L. Whiskey, Dawson; Wopietch Liska, Everson; Lewis Calvin Thurner, Indian Creek; Amadio DeAngelis, Connelville; William Edward Whitout, Connelville; James Russell Brooks, Connelville; Imch Karpis, Everson; Walter Harry Everhart, Connelville; Charles B. Kealar, Connelville; Harry R. Nath, Connelville; Joseph Henry Weiss, Connelville; Charles Brown, Connelville; John Hardia, Connelville; C. E. Anderson, Connelville.

Charles Albert Steganski, Connelville; Martin Lafford Laird, Connelville; Dominice Tolmel, Scottsdale; Walter Elijah Crossen, Connelville; Jacob Ellis Horow, Connelville; Andrew J. Solison, South Connelville; Richard Monroe McClain, South Connelville; Walter Blaine Shaw, Connelville; Eudie Hart, Connelville; Jacob Ellis Horow, Connelville; John H. McNeill, Connelville; Francesco Federale, Scottsdale; Ernest Arlington Tichenor, South Connelville; Henry F. Pritchett, Connelville; Philipp Logrande, Connelville; Stanton A. Firestone, South Connelville; Waddell Porter Keller, Scottsdale; James Isaac Fornwall, Connelville; Vincenzo Oiler, Connelville; Bruce Prudy, Owensdale; Roy Winnfield Anderson, Connelville; Roy Ramonaca, Everson; Alexander Nardiro, Connelville; Hugh Francis Fox, Connelville; John Fudarak, Everson; Joseph Pawlady, Connelville; James Earl Sherbondy, Dawson, R. D. 1; Ralph Waldo Cover, Connelville; William Nicklow, Pennsylvania; Bart B. Gessure, Pennsylvania; Francesco Carletta, Connelville; Vincent T. Gessure, South Connelville; Henry Stokes, Connelville; Joe Kardon, Everson; William Robinson Julius, Connelville; William Joseph Wright, South Connelville; PHYSICALLY DISQUALIFIED: Fred Barnette Hyatt, Connelville; Fred William Pearson, Connelville; Royal James Mason, South Connelville; Thomas Bucas, Everson; Filippo Pandolfi, Dawson; Robert Daniel Snyder, Connelville; Robert Morton Springer, Connelville; Roy Windahl, Connelville; Charles Wingrove, Dawson; William Hays, Connelville; Joseph Pawlady, Connelville; James Geiger, Mount Pleasant R. D. 4; FAILED TO APPEAR: Mary William Pitts, South Connelville; Jeff Underman, Connelville; Fred M. Durt, Connelville; Sylvester Brooks, Connelville; Vincent T. Gessure, Connelville; Francis Antonio Cesar, Everson; Kane David, Connelville; Charles E. Tyler, Connelville; Vincent T. Gessure, Connelville; John P. Kephart, Connelville, enlisted.

### ENGINEERS NOW IN FRANCE, STURGEON'S LETTER INDICATES

Regiment in Which There are Several Local Boys Now Near War Front.

German soldiers are sick of the war, William Sturgeon, who is "over there" with the Fifth Engineers, writes to his father, Dr. John D. Sturgeon, of Uniontown. The Germans are "getting their act every side," he says, "and are losing in every manner possible."

Re-establishment of economic relations with Germany after the war will be nearly impossible, says "Bill". "After the war is over," he declares, "and the world knows all the cruel acts that the Germans have committed, I don't see how anyone can ever have anything to do with a German."

Sturgeon's letter shows that the Engineers are now in France. After a long stay in England, "the days in France are warm," he writes, "but the nights are cool and we get along fairly comfortably. Send some pipe tobacco as you can't get tobacco fit to smoke over here."

### NO LETTER TAX

Senate Strikes Out Provision For One Cent Levy on Mail Matter.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—In resuming consideration today of the postage sections of the war tax bill, the Senate, by a vote of 39 to 29, struck out the provisions levying a one cent tax on letters and postcards, designed to raise \$50,000,000. A provision giving American soldiers and sailors abroad the privilege of mailing letters free was retained.

Weight amendments to the war tax bill provided for levies on war profits ranging from 76 down to 48 per cent were introduced by Senator La Follette. The entire section levying taxes on "first class mail was eliminated on motion of Senator Hardwick of Georgia. The Senate then proceeded to the periodical law provision.

Senator Smoot announced that he would seek later to reconsider elimination of the letter tax section.

### BIG WATERMELON.

Weights 81 Pounds; Exotic Curiously in Dickerson Run.

The largest watermelon ever seen in Dickerson Run was one which passed through that town yesterday morning. It was carried in a salvaged wash tub of regulation size about one half of the melon reaching above the top of the tub. Its weight was 81 pounds.

It had been shipped by express from Dallas, Texas, to Washington, D. C., being addressed to a well known United States Senator there.

### DONATES MUSIC.

Library to Circulate Copies the Same as Books.

Music turned over to the Carnegie Free library by the Tuesday Music Club will be catalogued and will soon be ready to be put into circulation on the same plan as the books are circulated.

The club has decided to give all music purchased, after it has been used, to the library.

### School Opening Deferred.

The school term in Vanderbit will not open until September 17, owing to several cases of diphtheria in the district. At a meeting of the school board last night Miss P. Houston of Pennville was elected to fill a vacancy. The board will meet again on September 15 to complete arrangements for the opening of the term.

### Civil Service Exam.

An examination will be held at Connelville October 13 to fill the position of rural mail carrier at Perryopolis.

## SCOTSDALE AND EVERSON HONOR BOYS OF TENTH

Crowd Estimated at From 8,000 to 10,000 Turns Out For Soldiers' Farewell

### BAND PLAYS FINE CONCERT

Musicians Score Decided Hit With Program of Spilt Music and Novelties; Sing "I Don't Know Where I'm Going But I'm On My Way"

SCOTSDALE, Aug. 28.—A crowd estimated between 8,000 and 10,000 people greeted the Tenth Regiment band company as it left for the front. The supply company in Scottdale and Everson last night. It was a fine tribute to the soldiers. As they marched from Everson to Loucks park to the band, the streets were lined with cheering throngs most of whom followed the procession to the park.

At the park Captain Zundell of Company E put his men through a well-executed drill while the band got ready for its concert. A spot-light illuminated the field as the boys marched to add to in various formations.

Just as it did in Connelville last Wednesday night, the Tenth band scored a big hit. Spirited music of standard and popular character, with lots of singing and other novelties was included in the program, and Director Donald Kimmel was very generous with his scores.

Russ Rollins, a member of the band who has been in Scottdale, sang a number of popular songs, the biggest of which was the patriotic chorus of "Oh, Johnny, Oh!" The band sang a paraphrase on "I Don't Know Where I'm Going But I'm On My Way," which went like this:

I don't know where I'm going but I'm on my way.  
For I belong to the Fighting Tenth.  
I'm proud to say I'm going to the front.  
I do know where I'm going but I'm on my way.  
I try to do my duty every night and day.  
At 9 o'clock the bugle called the soldiers together and they marched to the bandstand where James Keegan bade the boys a heartfelt goodbye and God-speed on behalf of the people of Scottdale, Everson and vicinity.

Afterward the boys proceeded to the Tenth club at Everson where they were entertained by lunch.

At the ball solos were sung by Miss Florence Coppy, John Collins, Corporal Meade Tanehill and Private Danny Kelly and Cory Freesberg.

The band was entertained by the Scottdale Elks in a most pleasing manner. James Keegan and E. P. Laughey were responsible for the celebration.

The supply company was in charge of Captain Gerald S. Ryce and First Sergeant Edward Byrne, an Everson boy. This and the presence of other Everson boys in this company gave especial prominence to this company.

### WANT MORE WORKERS

Red Cross Authorities Urge Women to Sew for Soldiers.

A plea has been sent out by the women of Connelville who have been devoting much of their time during the summer months to sewing for the Red Cross for more help in the work. This is work in which every woman should be interested in and only too willing to assist, they say, in an effort to get more women out after this week it has been decided to have the Red Cross headquarters in the Federal building open only on Wednesday and Thursday of each week, but from 9 to 5 o'clock. As many women as possible are urged to be on hand to render assistance in this important work. This week the rooms will be open as usual from 9 to 12 o'clock every day.

The women in charge next week are: Wednesday morning, Mrs. F. W. Wright; Wednesday afternoon, Mrs. J. K. Kerr; Thursday morning, Mrs. D. K. Dilworth; Thursday afternoon, Mrs. Don D. Brooks. Mrs. P. R. Weimer will inspect all finished work.

### Solres Garbage Problem.

Uniontown has solved its garbage problem. Negotiations have been practically closed with the Wilkinsburg Sanitary company for the removal of the city's garbage for January 1. At present collections are being made by Hunt Corush of the Redstone Garbage company which has surrendered its franchise and gone out of business. The Wilksburg company will put up a strictly modern plant.

### Pneumonia Fatal.

UNIONTOWN, Aug. 28.—Two of the triplets born to Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Randolph of Seagriffs, near here, four months ago, have been fatally stricken with pneumonia during the last 24 hours. Yesterday Martha Randolph died and today J. R. Randolph died. The third, Betty Randolph, is not expected to recover from the same sickness.

### New Read Milliner.

Miss Katherine Curran of Finley, O., is the new manager of the millinery department of the E. Dunn store. Miss Curran comes to Connelville from New York City highly recommended. She has been connected with the millinery business for the past 12 years, being with large stores in New York City for several years.

### Deaths Recorded.

A lot fronting 44 feet in Main street, Connelville, has been sold by Anthony Cuseo to William B. Keller for \$5,550. A lot fronting 47 feet in Park street, Connelville, has been transferred by Harry G. Mason to Isaac Penn for \$1,050.

## DEATH TAKES FATHER AND HUSBAND WITHIN PERIOD OF 26 HOURS

Mrs. W. L. Burris Is Doubly Bereft; Husband a Victim of Burns Sustained on Railroad.

In less than 26 hours death claimed the husband and father of Mrs. William L. Burris of Vine street. Mr. Burris was well known Baltimore & Ohio engineer, died Tuesday about 2 o'clock at the Cottage State hospital of burns suffered a week ago last evening at Layton, and Samuel Smith, father of Mrs. Burris, died Sunday night at his home at Glenco. Mrs. Burris left last night for Glenco and when she arrived home this morning her husband was dead.

Mr. Burris was badly scalded about the body when a check valve blew off his engine. Hopes for his recovery were entertained until last Friday when his condition became more alarming.

Engineer Burris had been in the service of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad for the past 20 years and for the past 12 years was an engineer. He was a resident of Connelville for about 12 years and was well known. He married Miss Ida Cook of Connelville. His widow, five children, Helen, Luther and Franklin Burris, Gladys and Hubert Cook, his father, J. L. Burris of Eldon, O., three sisters, Mrs. Sadie Stahling, Mrs. Myrtle Johnson of Eldon, O., Mrs. Mary Latta of Spencer Station, O., and one brother, Frank Burris of Newell, W. Va., survive. Deceased was a member of the Hazlewood division, No. 370, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Deceased was 41 years old.

### KISSES VETERANS

Mrs. Altman, Celebrating Own Birthday and Father's Tenth Old Soldiers.

When Mrs. L. W. Altman, the daughter of Israel Miller of Wooddale, during the celebration of Mr. Miller's 75th birthday, Monday, by William F. Kurtz Post No. 164 G. A. R., announced that she herself was observing a birthday, being 24 years old yesterday, Comrade James J. ("Sunny Jim") Barnhart immediately suggested that she kiss all the old soldiers present. Mrs. Altman complied with the request, to the immense delight of the veterans, who declared this morning that yesterday's party had been the most enjoyable and most successful of all the birthday celebrations.

The affair was held at Mr. Miller's home at Wooddale. It was opened by the singing of "America," and with prayer by Rev. G. L. C. Richardson of the Methodist Episcopal church, Connelville. Congratulations were extended to Comrade Miller then by all present. Commander W. P. Clark urging the sons and daughters of the old soldier especially to extend their best wishes to their father. Victrola music and songs and readings by Comrade C. H. Whiteley were the entertainment features of the day and a dainty luncheon was served in addition to the old soldiers, the following relatives and friends of Mr. Miller were present: Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Altman, Greensburg; Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Smalley, Greensburg; Mr. and Mrs. Israel Kessler, Greensburg; Mrs. E. F. Williams, Uniontown; Mrs. William Gelling, Greensburg; Mrs. Madarrah and George Miller of Wooddale.

The next celebration of the post will be held tomorrow when the 77th birthday of Captain E. Dunn and the 76th birthday of Henry Kurtz will be jointly observed, at Captain Dunn's home.

### Nugent Sentenced.

William Nugent of Connelville was sentenced to six months in the work house by Judge Reppert Tuesday on a charge of desertion and non-support preferred by his wife, who testified that they had been married December 18, 1916. Nugent was convicted of the same charge in February but was paroled. Judge Reppert announced that if Nugent did not support his wife at the expiration of his sentence he would send him back for another six months.

### The Grim Reaper

Six months following the death of her husband Mrs. Sarah A. Marietta, 69 years old, widow of Almond Marietta, died Monday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at her home in Johnston avenue. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Marietta's health rapidly failed and for the past 10 weeks she was confined to her bed. Death was due to complication of diseases. Funeral Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 from the family residence with Rev. E. B. Burgess of the Trinity Lutheran church officiating. Interment in Hill Grove cemetery. Mrs. Marietta was born and reared in Altoona. Her maiden name was Miss Sarah A. Reigh. July 12, 1863 she was married in Altoona to Almond Marietta, spending virtually all her married life in Connelville. Mrs. Marietta was a charter member of the Trinity Lutheran church and was highly esteemed by her wide circle of friends. She is survived by two children, Mrs. James T. Davies of Uniontown, Harry Marietta at home; two brothers, Harry L. Reigh of Greensburg; Jacob Reigh of Altoona and four grandchildren, Miss Naomi Davies of Uniontown; Theodore Davies of Republic; Miss Ora Martin of Percy and Reigh Marietta of the Eighteenth Regiment.

### MRS. SARAH MARIETTA.

Mrs. William J. HUSTON, 28 years old, a bride of five weeks, died Friday in the Beaver Valley General hospital at Beaver Falls, following an operation for appendicitis. Mrs. Huston was the wife of First Lieutenant William J. Huston of the Tenth Regiment Machine Gun company, and was a daughter-in-law of the late Frank Huston of Connelville. Accompanied by an honorary escort under the command of Captain Edward Boyle the body was sent to Monaca for interment. Mrs. Huston before her marriage was Miss McMahon of Monaca.

### JOHN BOBAL.

Injuries suffered when he lifted a pit car in the mines of the H. C. Frick Coke company at Leisenring thought to have caused the death of John Bobal, which occurred Saturday at his home at Leisenring. Mr. Bobal received an injured back and had not been well since. He was 36 years old and is survived by his widow and several children.

### JOHN MCCLAIN.

John McClain, a former employee of the H. C. Frick Coke company, died Thursday at the Mercy hospital, in Pittsburgh, following an operation.

### LOUIS KULYSKI.

Louis Kulyski, two years old, died yesterday at the home of his parents at Leisenring following an illness of typhoid fever. Funeral tomorrow morning from the Holy Trinity Polish church. Interment in the Holy Trinity cemetery.

### MARY J. MCCLAIN.

Mary Jane McClain, nine months old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James W. McClain of Pechin, died Sunday at cholera infantum.

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### MRS. MARY ELIZABETH RANDALL.

Following several months' illness, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Randall, aged 61 years, died Monday afternoon at her home in Vanderbit. Funeral services from the residence at 2:00 o'clock, Wednesday afternoon, Rev. J. H. Lamberton of Connelville, officiating. Mrs. Randall was the wife of Alex Randall, yard boss for W. J. Rainey at Paul works. Before her marriage she was Miss Jacobs of Laurel Hill. She is survived by her husband, Alex Randall. Interment in Dickerson Run cemetery.

### OLIVE ELIZABETH HAMILTON.

Olive Elizabeth Hamilton, 16-month old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Hamilton, died at the family home at Ohio on Monday morning. Death was caused by pneumonia. Funeral services at Maple Summit church. The child's parents, one sister, Pearl and two brothers, W. H. and Fremont, survive.

### JOE PEHEY.

Joe Pehey of Leisenring No. 3 died in St. Francis hospital, Pittsburgh, following an illness of peritonitis. The body was brought to Connelville last night and taken charge of by Funeral Director J. L. Stader. Funeral services were held Tuesday from the Emory's Magyar Catholic church. Interment in St. Emory's cemetery.

### MRS. ETHEL DICK SENIOR.

Mrs. Ethel Dick Senior, aged 24 years, wife of Edward Senior, formerly of Dunbar, died at their home 217 Jennings avenue, Scottsdale, at 2:15 P. M. Friday of asthmatic heart affection, after an illness of two weeks. Mrs. Senior was the daughter of William J. Dick of Wilmerding, and had many friends there and also in Dunbar. She married Mr. Senior, the eldest son of J. B. Senior the well known tax collector of Dunbar, town ship, about three years ago. They formerly lived in Pittsburgh and came from there to Dunbar for a short time and located in Scottsdale about two months ago. She is survived by her husband, one son, John William, her father and two brothers, William and Joseph, of Wilmerding.

### JOHN STUART RINGLER.

John Stuart Ringler, 10 months old baby of Ward Ringler of the West Side, died Friday evening. Private funeral services Sunday afternoon from the home of the child's grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John Chamberlain in North First street, with Rev. Mr. Nelson, pastor of the First Baptist church, officiating. Interment in Chestnut Hill cemetery. The mother of the child died in May.

### ROBERT E. ADAMS.

Robert E. Adams, four months old son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest W. Adams of York avenue, died at the home of his parents Friday. Funeral services Sunday afternoon from the York avenue home with interment in Hill Grove cemetery.

### SILAS BUTLER.

Following a several months' illness, Silas Butler, about 70 years old, died Sunday morning at his home at Greensburg. He suffered several strokes of paralysis, which were indirectly the cause of his death. Funeral from the Johnson Chapel home Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Butler was born near the Johnson Chapel, a son of Jonathan and Sarah Butler, pioneer settlers of that community. He resided at various places in this vicinity until about 20 years ago when he sold what is now known as the Lininger farm at Charleston, Pa., to L. M. Lininger. With his family he moved to Warren, O., residing there until last fall when, with Mrs. Butler, he returned to Confluence and bought property, deciding to make his future home at Confluence. Deceased



## RESIDENT ENTERS STRONG PLEA FOR CLEANER STREETS

Open Letter to Council Urges Purgings of Business Section On Saturday Night.

### KICKS AT LOAFERS, TOO

A. Mothershead, of Connelville 30th Company, addresses communication to City Authorities pointing out a few reforms that are necessary.

A strong protest against the filthy condition of the streets on Sunday mornings, and against the loafers and loungers who infest the streets, is contained in a letter sent to city council Saturday by A. Mothershead of the Connelville 30th company.

Mr. Mothershead suggests that the plan adopted in many Pennsylvania cities be put into force here, by which the merchants are required to sweep the sidewalks adjoining their property after closing hours Saturday night, after which the street department sweeps the streets.

The city or business section, at any rate, Mr. Mothershead says, thus takes on a respectable and decent appearance one day in the week, anyway.

"Is it not possible to have such a requirement from our merchants as to sweep the sidewalks after closing hours, after which, I am sure, some of the drunks could be put on the job, say from 11 to 12 o'clock P. M.?" Mr. Mothershead asks in his letter.

Mr. Mothershead concludes by suggesting that if some of these seeking nomination at the forthcoming primaries would promise a few reforms in the matter of cleaning the city, they would be likely to get the support of respectable citizens.

### MISS THOM NAMED

Red Cross Class in Hygiene to Commence Work Now.

After a protracted delay, information has been received from the Washington headquarters of the Red Cross to the effect that Miss Pearl Thom of the West Side has been authorized by the bureau of nursing service to proceed with the instruction of local classes in elementary hygiene and home care of the sick. A class for this course was formed shortly after the Connelville chapter was organized and Miss Thom's appointment as instructor forwarded to national headquarters. According to the regulations, instruction in this course cannot be commenced until the appointment of the instructor is approved and formal authorization given to proceed. This having been given, arrangements will be made to assemble the class for its first lesson sometime next week.

All the members of the No. 1 First Aid class of the Red Cross, instructed by Dr. L. P. McCormick, having successfully passed the required examination, certificates have been awarded, and are being distributed among the holders today. These bear the signatures of Woodrow Wilson, president of the American Red Cross, and W. H. Taft, chairman of the executive committee.

The members of the class are: Miss Katherine Frisbee, president; Mrs. Joseph McConnell, Miss Mary Mitchell, Miss Anne McMillan, Miss Mary White, Miss Elizabeth Pendleton, Miss Gertrude Reid, Miss Gladys Humber, Mrs. P. R. Palmer, Miss Mary Bell, Miss Lillian, Miss Marian Shaw, Miss Donna Schooner, and Miss Eleanor Horner.

### HIGH SCHOOL NOT READY

Failure of Plasterers to Complete Job Delays Progress.

The failure of the plastering contractor to complete his work in holding back the new high school and there is no possibility of its being ready for the opening of school on September 17. It may be necessary for Lawrence & Critchfield, the general contractors, to go into court and compel completion of the plastering. It was stated, or taken over the remainder of the job themselves.

School board will probably get together this week to decide what is to be done. The small seats placed in the high school in anticipation of using it as a grade school will be taken out, in all probability.

Carpenters are being advertised for today for interior finishing.

William Sellers, the plumbing contractor, is up with his work and could finish up in a few weeks if the building were ready for the fixtures.

Charges Against Paper Makers

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Charges of concerted action to raise book paper prices were made by the federal trade commission today in formal complaint filed against 23 manufacturers and the heads of their bureaus of statistics.

### HOW TO DRY BEANS.

Select only beans in fit condition for use as sap or string beans.

Wash and remove strings. Dry small beans whole.

Cut large and more mature beans in 1-inch lengths with vegetable slicer or sharp knife. Place in cheesecloth square or wire basket.

Plunge into boiling water for 1½ to 3 minutes.

Dip for a moment in cold water.

Remove surface moisture by placing between two towels, or by exposing to the sun and air for a short time.

Spread thinly on trays or earthenware plates.

Dry in sun, in oven, over the kitchen stove, or before the electric fan, until tough and leathery. Stir from time to time.

Don't miss any step.

## THE RED CROSS WILL PLAY SANTA CLAUS TO ALL AMERICAN TROOPS

Plans Are Under Way to Provide a Christmas Package to Be Sent to Every Soldier in France.

Every American soldier and sailor whether at the battle front in France or in training camp at home, on ships at sea or stationed ashore, is to have a Christmas remembrance from "home". The Red Cross has completed plans for the Christmas cheer and arrangements will be worked out immediately.

Red Cross chapters nearest the 32 army camps and cantonments will probably arrange in their towns community Christmas trees with carols, pageants and holiday movies to which the men in training will be invited.

For the men in France the Red Cross will see that every soldier has his Christmas package, with its message of good will. There will be surprises in every package, but all are likely to contain writing paper, pipes, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes and other articles.

The work of finishing Christmas shipments of comfort bags is going on rapidly. Most of them are made of khaki and are furnished with extra pairs of wooden socks, needles, pins, thread and buttons. Detailed suggestions of how to wrap these Christmas packages for shipping will be brought from contributions especially given for the Christmas greeting. The Red Cross war fund will not be used for that purpose.

### "OLD GLORY" RAISED

"Chip" Francis Has Honor of Unfurling New Flag at Perlin.

PERLIN, Aug. 25.—A fine new United States flag flown from the flagstaff at the plant of the United Firebrick company at Perlin, "Chip" Francis of Connelville, flagman on the E. & O. shifter, and a member of the J. R. O. U. A. M., had the honor of hoisting the same. The first flag had become frayed and entangled as a result of the storms, and had to be replaced. The ceremony of hoisting the new flag was both imposing and inspiring despite the fact that no band accompanied the music. When "Chip" got hold of the flag, he waved it, and all the employees of the company and a number of others who live nearby quickly gathered about him and stood with heads uncovered as "Old Glory" slowly rose to the top of the staff. Then Roy St. Clair, the assistant bookkeeper of the company, voluntarily burst forth into the strains of the "Star Spangled Banner," and in melodious voice sang it through.

William Brown, Julius Froehlich and Orville Thorpe, members of Co. D, stood on salute during the raising of the flag and until the song closed. Harry Baker made a few patriotic remarks, were greeted with cheers, and then "Chip" shouted, "long may she wave," and after giving "three times three" for the flag and three rousing cheers for "Chip," the men went back to their work.

### RAISE MILK PRICE

Producers Will Charge Distributors 30 Cents Gallon After September 1.

Fayette county dairymen at a meeting in Uniontown Saturday afternoon formed a permanent organization and fixed a uniform price of 30 cents a gallon, effective September 1. About 30 dairymen and milk producers representing every section of Fayette were present.

W. W. Fairbank of Uniontown, was named president of the Fayette County Milk Producers' association, and C. C. Boyd of Connelville, secretary and treasurer.

The dairymen say that in recent months the cost of everything entering into the production of milk has advanced to such an extent that a raise becomes necessary. Before the organization was formed, milk was being sold to the distributors or middlemen for a price ranging from 17 to 26 cents a gallon. Whether the new price of 30 cents will raise the retail price to consumers is not certain, but it seems likely that a raise will be in order.

The producers yesterday arranged to purchase feed by the carload lot for distribution among the members of the organization. Other projects to advance the dairy industry are contemplated. The association expects to admit every dairymen of any consequence into it, before the books are closed.

### County to Enroll 543 Boys.

Fayette county has been asked by the Committee on Public Safety to enroll 543 boys in the Boy's Working Reserve, an organization which aims to supply emergency workers to replace labor shortage caused by the draft. The entire state will enroll 23,000 boys.

## HOUSTON SHOOTINGS RAISE THE QUESTION OF KEEPING NEGRO SOLDIERS IN SOUTH



Four of the more prominent figures in the Houston (Tex.) shooting cases, in which troops of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry shot up the city, are shown here. The soldiers accused are negroes, and the affair has caused a tremendous sensation. It persons being killed and more than a score wounded. No. 1 is Governor Ferguson of Texas, who has declared the city and county under martial law; No. 2 is Senator Sheppard of Texas, who wants the government to withdraw all negro troops from Texas; No. 3 is General James Parker, in command of the southern department; No. 4 is General George Bell, Jr., who assumed charge of the situation in Houston.

## AGED WOMAN'S BODY FOUND BY SON; DEAD AT LEAST FIVE DAYS

Mrs. Susan R. McCutcheon Victim of Apoplexy, Is Coroner's Verdict.

After being dead for about five days, the body of Mrs. Susan R. McCutcheon, 67 years old, was discovered Sunday afternoon lying in the hall of the McCutcheon home in East Fairview avenue, by an adopted son, Eugene Johnson of Akron, O. Mr. Johnson was here about three weeks ago to see Mrs. McCutcheon and at that time she was ill, having been in poor health for the past three months or more. Not having heard from her since his recent visit he became alarmed and decided to return to Connelville, arriving here yesterday.

On his arrival at the McCutcheon home he found the doors and all the windows locked. Being unable to get any response to his repeated attempts to gain an entrance to the home he tried open a window. When he reached the hall on the second floor he discovered the body of Mrs. McCutcheon. He immediately reported the death and funeral director Charles C. Mitchell was summoned and took charge of the body.

In the meantime Coroner S. H. Baum of Uniontown was notified and after investigation was made into the circumstances of the woman's death he pronounced cerebral apoplexy as the cause. Mrs. McCutcheon had evidently retired for the night and the supposition is that she was either going to or coming from the bath room when she was stricken. From the condition of the body it is thought life had been extinct for about five days. Mrs. McCutcheon was seen last by neighbors on last Monday afternoon, but as the lights were burning in the house they supposed she was at home.

Mrs. McCutcheon was born in Connelville and spent all her life here. She was a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. George Baisley. Her husband, Irvin McCutcheon, died about seven years ago. Deceased was a member of the First Methodist Episcopal church and was well known. Funeral from the McCutcheon home tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, with Rev. G. L. Richardson officiating. Interment in Chestnut Hill cemetery.

### READY FOR SCHOOL

To Re-Open on September 17; Half Day Sessions for Month.

School will resume on September 17. As near as possible, last year's arrangement of half day sessions will be followed until the new buildings are completed. The high school and Crawford school are expected to be ready for use by October 15, the Crawford school probably a little before that.

Various conjectures have been made as to whether or not the opening of school would be postponed because of the non-completion of the buildings. It has now been announced positively that the children will go back on September 17. School authorities will make definite announcement of the plans to be followed in accommodating the children shortly.

### Last Shore Excursion.

The last Baltimore & Ohio excursion to Atlantic City will be run on Thursday, September 6.

### REGISTER A KICK.

East Park Residents Say "Spooning" Is Too Flagrant.

Residents of the East Park addition are kicking strenuously against the practice of men and girls in the secluded spots of that section. They say it is high time something was done to prevent some of the things that are now practiced almost openly. The vacant tract around and between the cemetery and Wills Road, is a favorite haunt for the offenders and the East Park bridge a meeting place.

The residents say they wouldn't mind, if the couples would do their spooning in spots of the public highway but they don't.

### BOY PAINFULLY HURT

Torrey Brown Runs Into Wagon While Playing.

Torrey Brown, 10 years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Brown of Poplar Grove, and a grandson of Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Torrey, was the victim of a painful accident Sunday afternoon when he ran into a coal wagon in the yard of the Brown home. The little fellow had gone to the house of his grandparents with his parents, and in the afternoon returned to his home to feed his dogs. He lingered to play with some children and while running struck the wagon with a great force. He was rendered unconscious but after regaining consciousness he pluckily walked to the home of his grandparents, which is about a 10-minute walk from the Brown home.

All his upper teeth on the left side were pushed up into the gums and following the removal of the child to the Cottage State hospital an operation was performed to remove them. The lower teeth were loosened and the upper part of his jaw was fractured. His left hand was badly cut several places being required to close the wound. He was removed from the hospital last night to the Torrey home on the state road, where he is under the care of a physician and a dentist. It was stated at the Torrey home that the child was very sick today. Mr. Brown, the child's father, is in the coal business in Connelville.

### FINE CORN ROAST

Scottsdale Man Entertains West Penn Men and Their Wives.

Russell Hixson of the West Penn Power company at Scottsdale entertained his fellow employees, their families and a number of friends at a corn roast at his home in West Overton on Friday evening. A large bonfire was built and after the coals were in the proper shape all had roast corn in abundance. Mr. White and Mr. Fair proved they could eat corn. After everyone tried to finish the other making corn disappear, Mr. Fair was voted the champion corn eater.

Mr. Hixson then invited the guests to the house when Mrs. Hixson had prepared an elaborate dinner. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Arthur White, Mr. and Mrs. John Blackburn, Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Fair, Miss Elizabeth Glenn, Miss Ruth Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Murray, Miss Anna Weinman, Miss F. Miser, Messrs. Elmer Wise, William Hoke, Donald Shotts, John McWilliams and William White. At a late hour the guests departed vowing Mr. Hixson a prince of entertaining. Mrs. Hixson, the best of cooks and the Hixson home the place to go for a real good meal.

## 5,000 PERSONS AT ANNUAL PICNIC OF COUNTY GRANGERS

Great Throng Attends What Proves to be the Biggest Outing Farmers Ever Held.

Five thousand people from all sections of Western Pennsylvania attended the annual annual grange picnic Saturday at the Dawson fair grounds. The crowd was simply immense. It was the largest in years, and it was a surprise to those who did not realize how strong the Fayette county granges were.

The day was perfect, though a trifle cool, and the farmers were busy every minute exchanging greetings and talking about crops.

At 11 o'clock the grangers raised a flag over the fair grounds. That was a public pledge of patriotism, but the farmers have all this year been indulging in a different kind of patriotism by planting the largest acreage in the history of the county.

Dinner was served from noon until 1 o'clock. The big market baskets "loaded" along by every family contained everything known in the way of eatables, and those who came alone and unprovided for were quickly invited to partake of the feast of those who had come prepared.

After the dinner, addresses on various farm problems were presented by Professor F. S. Putner of State College; P. E. Dougherty, Fayette county farm agent; and N. B. Critchfield of Harrisburg, formerly secretary of the state department of agriculture.

The presentation address at the flag raising was made by R. E. Umbel, Wooda N. Carr responded after which Rev. H. A. Baum, pastor of the Cochran Memorial Methodist Episcopal church at Dawson, made a patriotic address.

The Leisnering Cornet band played throughout the day, under the direction of W. G. Oswald of Connelville, and Lester Crawford of Connelville sang a number of enjoyable songs.

### FALLS FROM ENGINE

Philadelphian Man Knocked Off Running Board of Locomotive.

Six new patients are at the Cottage State hospital. Edward Haggerty of Philadelphia, employed by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, is suffering from a sprained back and other slight injuries received when he fell from the running board of an engine. While Haggerty was washed out the boiler, another workman pulled the hose out of the boiler. The force of the water knocked Haggerty off the running board.

Joe Fargo of Trotter, 35 years old, was struck by an automobile Sunday, suffering slight lacerations of the head. Fargo is a Hungarian, and is unable to give an account of the accident.

Mrs. George May of South Connelville underwent an operation Monday. John Ray of Star Junction six years old, was admitted Monday morning at 1 o'clock for an appendicitis operation. Mrs. Mary Kiser of Dawson was admitted Sunday to undergo an operation. James Quinn of South Connelville, 22 years old, a laborer for the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, was slightly injured while at work.

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## Why United States Is Fighting Germany

The Committee of Public Information has issued a brochure entitled "Why We Are Fighting For Many," in which Frank K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, gives official expression of the views of the Administration on the objects sought by the United States in the war with Germany. Secretary Lane says:

Our war is a war of self-defense. We did not wish to fight Germany. She made the attack upon us, not upon our shores, but on our ships, our lives, our rights, our future. For two years and more we have held to a neutrality that made us apologists for things which outraged man's common sense of fair play and humanity.

At each new offense—the invasion of Belgium, the killing of civilian Belgians, the attacks on Scarborough and other defenseless towns, the laying of mines in neutral waters, the fencing off of the seas, and on and on through the months we said:

"This is war—archaic, unsimplified war, but war! All rules have been thrown away; all nobility, man has come down to the primitive brute. And while we cannot justify we will not interfere. It is not our war."

Then why are we in, because we could not keep out. The invasion of Belgium, which opened the way to the invasion of the United States by slow, steady, logical steps. Our sympathies evolved into a conviction of self-interest. Our sense of fair play slipped into alarm at our own peril.

We talked in the tongue and in the spirit of good faith and sincerity as honest men should talk, until we discovered that our talk was construed as cowardly and Mexico was called upon to invade us. We talked as men would talk who cared alone for peace and the advancement of their own material interests, until we discovered that we were thought to be a nation of mere money makers, devoid of all character. Until, indeed, we were told that we could not walk the highways of the world without permission of a Prussian soldier; that our ships and men were to wear a striped uniform of humiliation upon a narrow path of national subservience.

We talked as men talk who hope for honest agreement, not for war, until we found that the treaty torn to pieces at Liege was but the symbol of a policy that made agreements worthless against a purpose that knew no word but success.

And so we came into this war for ourselves. It is a war to save America—to preserve self-respect, to justify our right to live as we live, to have our lives and our wishes as to live. In the name of freedom we challenge with ships and men, money and an undaunted spirit that word "surrender" which was written upon the sea and upon the land.

For America is not the name of so much territory. It is a living spirit, born in struggle, grown in the rough school of bitter experience, a living spirit which has purpose and pride and honor and knows why it wishes to live and to what end, knows how it comes to be respected of the world, and hopes to retain that respect by living on with the light of Lincoln's love of man as his God and New Testament.

It is more precious that America should live than that we Americans should live.

We believed Germany's promise that she would respect the neutral flag and the rights of neutrals and we held our anger and outrage in check. Now we see that she was holding out to us a promise until she could build her huge fleet of submarines. For when spring came never asked for promise into the air, just as at the beginning she had torn up that "scrap of paper."

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should live. And this America, as we now see, has been challenged from the first of the war by the strong arm of power that has in sympathy with our purpose and will not hesitate to destroy us if the law that we respect, the rights that are to us sacred or the spirit that we have, stand across her set will to make this world her before her power, backed by her organized and scientific military system. The world of Christ—a neglected but not rejected Christ—has come again to face with the world of Mahomet, who will to win by force.

With this background of history and in this sense then we fight Germany.

Because of Belgium—invasion, enslaved, impoverished Belgium. We cannot forget Liege, Louvain and Cardinal Mercier. Translated into terms of American history, the names stand for Bunker Hill, Lexington and Patrick Henry.

Because of France—invasion, devastated France, a million whose heroic sons have died to save the land of Lafayette. Glorious, golden France, the preserver of the arts, the hand of noble spirit—the first land to follow our lead into republican liberty.

Because of England—from whom came the lines, the tradition, standards of life and inherent love of liberty which we call Anglo-Saxon civilization. We defeated her once upon the sea and once upon the land, but Australia, New Zealand, Africa and Canada are free because of what we did. And these are with us in the fight for freedom of the seas.

Because of Russia—new Russia; she must not be overwhelmed now. Not now, surely, when she is just born into freedom. Her peasants must have their chance; they must go to school to Washington, to Jefferson, to Lincoln, and until they know their way about in this new, strange world of government by the popular will.

Because of other peoples, with their rising hope that the world may be freed from government by the soldier.

We are fighting Germany because she sought to terrorize us and then to fool us. We could not believe that Germany would do what she said she would do upon the seas.

We still hear the piteous cries of children coming up out of the sea when the Lusitania went down. And Germany has never asked for promise into the air, just as at the beginning she had torn up that "scrap of paper."

We saw ships after ship sent to the bottom—ships of mercy bound out of America for the Belgians; ships carrying the Red Cross and laden with the wounded of all nations; ships carrying food and clothing to friendly, harmless, terrorized peoples; ships flying the stars and stripes—sent to the bottom hundreds of miles from shore, manned by American seamen, murdered against all law, without warning.

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Attorney-at-Law.

GEORGE M. HOSACK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office, Suite 1206 Park Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. Telephone 1942.

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## Memories Revived by Visit To Battlefields of Maryland

The following reminiscences of Comrade A. J. Smith of Brightwood, D. C., were written following a recent automobile trip over the battlefields in and around Frederick, Md., and furnished to The Courier through his friend, Comrade H. O. Neill of Smithfield:

"Our Division was known as the Kanawha Division, commanded by Gen. Jacob D. Cox, a fine specimen of the volunteer officer and soldier, along about the 1st of July, 1862. Our Division was encamped on Flat Top Mountain in West Virginia and had received orders to report to the 'Army authorities at Washington, D. C.' Our Division numbered about 7,000 fighting men of all arms ready for duty. We landed in Washington sometime the first of August, 1862, crossed the Potomac, and went into camp at a place called Munson's Hill. We were in camp here in plain hearing of the second battle of Bull Run which was raging while we lay there. After this battle closed the Confederate army, or its generals, concluded they would invade Maryland. The Potomac army was composed of McClellan's Peninsula army, Burnside's 9th Corps, Cox's Kanawha Division, and Pope's defeated army from the Bull Run battle, numbering in all about 130,000 men. Gen. Geo. B. McClellan was given chief command and we were ordered to move and drive the Confederates out and back across the Potomac river. So the whole command moved from near Alexandria across the Potomac, through the city of Washington, and toward Rockville, the county seat of Montgomery county, Maryland.

"And now, Aug. 11, 1917, we got an auto, and I tried to guide a party of friends over the route taken by the army of the Potomac on its march north to drive out the rebel hordes that was invading Maryland 55 years ago. I was one of that grand army, our Division being attached to Burnside's 9th Corps. We started from the home of Homer Smith, 896 Longfellow St., Brightwood, D. C., about 8 o'clock A. M. We arrived at Rockville, 15 miles from Washington, about 9 o'clock. I had not recognized the country. We went on to Ridgeville on the National Pike, arriving there about 10 o'clock. We were 30 miles from Washington now. At last we found Poplar Springs where the Potomac army came into the National Pike. We were now 31 miles from Baltimore, and 35 miles from Washington. McClellan was covering both cities well. I recognized Poplar Springs all right. So we turned west again, and about 12 noon, we were looking at the stone bridge that spans the Monocacy river. Here is where we came across the Confederate pickets just a little ways east of the bridge. I had not recognized the advance with two men in 1862, the 15th day of Sept. As I came in sight of the Confederate picket I fired on them. We drove them across the bridge and waited till the Kanawha Division came up, and then moved forward and drove the Johnnies toward Frederick. The road looked very familiar—had no trouble in locating where the rebel picket stood, but some in locating the point from where I fired, as there are some large buildings located there, built since the war, but I got it all right. We had a kodak with us and took a picture of the spot. I am standing where the Confederate picket stood. Back of those buildings is where I fired from. We took lunch here about 50 miles from Washington. We took another picture of the east end of the Monocacy bridge, by the natives called the Bottle Bridge, for the reason that at the east end of the bridge is a piece of stone work about 10 feet high, in the shape of a demijohn, built in 1808, and those people say a gallon jug of whiskey is walled up inside of this stone work, perhaps handed down to them by tradition. At the west end of the bridge the Confederates had two pieces of artillery planted to take the bridge, but we soon got rid of them. Two guns from McClellan's battery and two guns from Simon's battery opened on the Confederate guns, killing three or four artillery horses for the Johnnies, and they took their guns and lit out toward Frederick. How natural the old Pike here looked to me! We had two pieces of Simon's battery along with us and the best artillery shot I saw fired during my enlistment I saw fired from the rising ground south of Frederick on the National Pike at a rebel piece of artillery. I saw the gun when it was struck, but such a dust as was raised that we could see nothing. About five minutes afterwards, we went by on a charge and I saw the rebel gun lying in the road with six dead horses, and three dead rebels. This spot is right in front of the present fair-ground site. We drove our auto on across a small bridge, passed the spot where John Elliott of our company was killed, Del Eberhard shot a leg, and Jas. B. Wiggins, Wm. S. Bailey, and Russell Walker were taken prisoners. Oh, I tell you we went out of Frederick faster than we went in. So we passed on through Frederick in our auto, nor did we see anything of Aunt Barbara Fitzroy last Saturday, nor in 1862. She might have been there but hardly there now. Well, we have passed on through Frederick in our auto. The country looked very familiar until we came to the crest of the Catoctin hills or mountains. There was quite a good-sized village here. I cannot remember any town here in 1862. The town is called Braddock Heights. Our army had a signal station here in 1862, (that is a field signal station.) We drove on down through Middle-town, crossed the river and began to climb South Mountain towards Turner's Gap. We arrived at the Summit House about 4 o'clock P. M. Here we found several autos of sight seeing excursions, and six large steel tablets giving a short condensed history of the fight of South

Mountain. So far as my knowledge goes it is correct as read on the tablets. My Division, Cox's, fought one mile south of Turner's Gap at Fox's Gap. We did not go there on account of the lateness of the hour, 4:30 P. M. We now turned our prow towards home something near 70 miles away. We passed through a good farming country. The wheat, corn, potatoes, and tobacco were magnificent. We stopped at Rockville and got our supper, then went on over magnificent roads, passed fine residences, and well kept lawns until we came to the place of starting, 606 Longfellow Street, Brightwood, D. C., everyone well pleased with the trip, especially me, as we went bowling along. All I had to do was to shut my eyes and there galloping along the dusty old National Pike I could see many officers and noted generals as Burnside, Hancock, Reno, Meade, and Cox and many others who became noted before the war closed, but have passed on over the river never to return, and of the boys of my own beloved company, but few of them left any more, we must all pass along. Some day soon I can make the arrangement to visit the Antietam battlefield some 75 miles from here I shall do so. If I go I will write about it to you. A. J. SMITH.

## WAYS OF PREVENTING LARGE ANNUAL LOSSES OF LOW GRADE FRUIT

Cider-Making and Drying Recommended by State College Experts.

No food of any kind should be allowed to rot this year. Hence some provision should be made now to prevent the large annual losses of lower-grade or cull fruit. Such fruits may be dried, canned or made into cider, jellies, syrups and the various fruit butters and marmalades offer further outlet for the utilization of cull fruit and are exceedingly appetizing. Cider making and drying are probably the most popular methods of consuming cull fruit.

As to which is most likely to be profitable, it may be noted that one bushel of fairly good apples should yield six and one-half to seven pounds of dried fruit, evaporated to a moisture content of twenty-five per cent. In a well-equipped factory, this can be accomplished at an average cost of about two and one-half cents a pound, but at the home it will doubtless cost at least five cents. If the slicing, bleaching and drying are well done, the resulting product should be worth at least 5 to 10 cents a pound at home. This product requires no expensive containers, can be stored in small space and will keep almost indefinitely under proper conditions. The original fruit can thus be converted into a relatively stable food, and can be made to yield a return of about twenty-five to thirty cents a bushel.

One bushel of well ripened apples should yield about two gallons of cider if made with a good home press and about four gallons with a first-class power press. This cider should be worth about 10 cents a gallon, and hence would yield a return of 20 to 40 cents a bushel on the original fruit, minus the cost of making, which should be relatively small. The cider can then be carried over into vinegar, or it may be pasteurized and kept sweet, indefinitely. The pasteurizing is best done by heating the fresh cider to a temperature of 145 degrees F. for one hour and then sealing in sterilized containers. Further information on this general subject can be obtained in Extension Circulars 44 and 62 of the Pennsylvania State College School of Agriculture and Experiment Station, and in Farmers' Bulletin 291, obtainable on request from the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Detailed information on the commercial evaporation of apples may also be found in Bulletin 131 of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Pullman, Washington.

## "KNIT YOUR SHARE"

Slogan Adopted in Campaign for 500 Red Cross Sets at Mt. Pleasant.

The Red Cross chapter of Mount Pleasant, which recently received a request to make 500 sweaters, mufflers, wristlets and pairs of socks for the comfort of soldiers during the winter, has opened knitting headquarters in a room in the bank building at Mount Pleasant. The place where the allotment of the chapter will be filled will be known as the "Knit-Your-Share" headquarters. Mrs. John D. Hitchman is chairman of the knitting committee and Mrs. Richard Gortner is secretary. The following women will be in charge of the rooms: Mrs. Glenn Harrison, Mabel Helen Ramsey, Jean Smith, Naomi Rhodes, and Margaret Overholt.

In addition to the knitting at headquarters, there will be 12 teams to knit throughout the town, getting comfort sets from private individuals. A prize will be offered for the one soliciting the most goods, and there will also be a prize for the person making the largest number of comfort articles.

## To Fly Over Parade.

Delloyd Thompson, aviator, will fly over Uniontown as the union men march in their big Labor Day celebration. It has been announced. Thompson will make his third appearance at the speedway, but prior to the races and during the parade, he will make a flight over the city.

## Make Good Progress.

Good progress is being made on the raising of the Dawson bridge.

## CARD SHARKS ARE DEPENDENT ON HIM. REGISTRANT AVERS

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—A husky citizen who declared that he was employed as a navy yard shipwright claimed exemption yesterday. He offered the fact that he was employed in government work as a reason, but added, "an' besides, I've got dependents."

"How many?" asked the exemption official.

"Me mother," said the shipwright, "an' about '20 gents that I been playing cards with for the last three months. Without me they'd starve."

## MARRIED MEN WITH NO DEPENDENTS NOT TO CLAIM EXEMPTION

District Board Makes Its Position Clear on Appeals of This Character.

The course which the district exemption board No. 3, will pursue in deciding upon appeals from the decisions of local boards, and upon claims for occupational exemption, is made clear in a set of suggestions to draftees issued yesterday. The board announces definitely that it will grant no claim of a married man, for the reason that he is married. The wife or child must be entirely dependent upon the man's labor if he is to be relieved from service. Industrial exemptions, it is indicated, will be granted in few cases. Among the suggestions which the board adopted are:

1. The paramount interest to be served is that of the nation. Everything else is secondary; and it is the business of both the local and district boards to aid the nation in securing the army, and exemptions, if granted, are to be upon specific grounds and exceptional in character.

2. Marriage, in itself, is not ground for exemption; and only where the wife or child is dependent upon the husband's or father's labor for support can a claim for exemption be allowed.

If, however, either husband or wife is possessed of means, the income of which is sufficient for the maintenance of the family, the husband or wife are able, ready and willing to provide the maintenance for the wife or child, then a claim for exemption on the ground of marriage may be disallowed.

In case of dependents, application for exemption must first be made to the Local Board, and comes before the District Board only upon appeal. 3. With regard to claims for exemptions on industrial grounds, if the applicant is actually engaged in a particular, designated, industrial enterprise, or in a particular, designated, agricultural enterprise necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment, necessary to the effective operation of the military forces, and necessary to the maintenance of the national interest during the emergency; that his continuance therein is necessary to the maintenance thereof and that he cannot be replaced by another person without direct, substantial, material loss and detriment to the adequate and effective operation of the enterprise to which he is engaged, such person will apply originally to the District Board as the Local Boards are not authorized to receive such applications nor pass upon them in the first instance, and such claim must be filed with the District Board within five days after the mailing by the Local Board of notice to such person that his name has been called for service and not exempted or discharged, and accompanied with affidavits in support of such application within five days thereafter.

4. Any person selected for draft, wishing to apply for exemption on grounds of dependency must have the Local Board make its final decision on such application, after which an appeal may be taken to the District Board; and wishing to claim exemption on industrial grounds, application will be made to the District Board, and all persons selected have the right to either or both of these claims for exemption.

In case of appeal from the decision of the Local Board on the ground of dependency, notice of such appeal must be given to the Local Board by the person selected for draft, as well as to the District Board on the proper forms promulgated by the Provost Marshal General. If Local Boards do not have the necessary forms for appeal, typewritten forms made in accordance with the forms shown in the pamphlets in possession of the Local Boards may be substituted for the printed forms which have heretofore been distributed by the War Department.

## SCOTTLAND SENDS BOOKS TO CAMP HANCOCK

A box of magazines and 150 books were shipped Thursday from the Scotland Library to the Y. M. C. A. at Camp Hancock, Augusta, Georgia. They will be there for the Pennsylvania guardsmen when they arrive. An active canvass for books and magazines is being conducted in Scotland. Leaflets have been printed and distributed, and those desiring to contribute reading matter fill them in with name and address and return them to the library. The Boy Scouts then call for the books, which are boxed and shipped to the library. Yesterday's shipment was the first.

## RANKER AND GALLAGHER JOIN AVIATION CORPS.

John J. Ranker and William Gallagher enlisted in the aviation corps in Pittsburgh yesterday and will leave Pittsburgh Thursday and will leave to take preliminary training.

Advertise in The Weekly Courier.

## 23,000 PATRIOTIC AMERICANS WANTED FOR BOYS' RESERVE

Pennsylvanians Will Be Emergency Work at Home During the Great Conflict.

Twenty-three thousand patriotic young Americans are wanted in the Pennsylvania division of the Boys' Working Reserve U. S. A., a national organization with state branches which aims to supply emergency workers for agricultural, industrial and commercial service during the continuance of the war.

The week beginning September 3 has been designated "Boys' Reserve enrollment week" by the civilian service and labor department of the Pennsylvania Committee of Public Safety which will conduct a campaign to enlist the desired quota of young workers. Boys and young men between the ages of 16 and 21 years are eligible for membership and through connection with the Reserve will aid the Government in its efforts to prosecute a successful war.

By national sanction, the Pennsylvania division has been placed under the control of the Public Safety Committee, with John C. Frazee, as state director. Mr. Frazee and his associates planned the recruiting of the division at a recent conference in Washington, D. C. with William E. Hall, the national director. District superintendents have been appointed throughout the state, and they are preparing for a simultaneous recruiting drive in all counties.

The working plan of the organization calls for regular enlistment of boys, with the consent of their parents or guardians, for strictly non-military service of a temporary nature under proper and careful supervision, and at appropriate wage rates. The civilian service department asserts that the need for such service, growing out of the great labor shortage in the country, due on one hand to the large withdrawal of men from their regular occupations, and on the other hand to the present necessity of greatly increased agricultural and industrial production, will frequently be imperative.

It is intended, however, that the participation of the reserve in such emergency work shall be so organized as not to retard the education of these boys who are attending school and not to prove a detriment to those who are regularly employed. Enrollment in the reserve does not necessarily involve an immediate call to service. The motto of the reserve is, "I will be ready." Membership is open equally to employed and unemployed boys.

Boys who enroll are to be given instruction in the lines of work which their appear to be best fitted and will be placed at such work. Every safeguard will be taken to prevent exploitation of this emergency labor and to protect the young workers against physical and moral injury.

Instructions have been issued to the district superintendents for a vigorous recruiting effort in which posters provided by the government and other forms of publicity will be utilized.

Pennsylvania, with one-twelfth of all available boy workers in the country, is the first of the big industrial states in the east to undertake organization of boys' working reserve.

Detailed plans for the operation and control of the reserve are being formulated and will be announced later.

## FLEXIBLE FIGURES

Computation Will Give You 1917 Anyway You Take It.

A so-called 1917 war prediction which has made the rounds of the newspapers of the country, purporting to show that the war will end this year, has been exposed as a fake and a fraud, and editors who have given much valuable space to it are branded as poor mathematicians and people with little power of observation.

By this prediction, the birth year of ascent to the crown, age and service of all the rulers of the warring countries, were added together, divided by two, and the answer was in every case, 1917. Everybody was properly awed. There seemed to be something positively uncanny about it. For example, President Wilson was born in 1856, elected in 1912, is aged 61, and has served five years. Adding these figures together, you get 3834; dividing by two, you got 1917. You can do the same thing with King George, Czar Nicholas, Kaiser Bill, King Victor, and in fact, the ruler of any warring country. But then, you can do it with yourself or anybody else, ruler or not. For instance, the writer was born in 1858, started to work in 1876, is 59 years old, and has been hard at work for one year. Adding, you have 3834, and dividing by two, you have the same old 1917. Try it yourself!

## CANNING IN THE MOVIES

Slides to be Displayed Showing Processes of Preserving Surplus Fruits.

The Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the war committee of the motion picture industry, has arranged for the display, during the next three or four weeks, at motion picture theatres in Illinois, Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania, of lantern slides dealing with the canning, preserving, drying and pickling of perishable food products.

This action was taken as a result of reports received by the department that a large surplus of perishable fruits and vegetables was accumulating in the big population centers and that there was great danger that large quantities would go to waste. The service will consist of slides displayed on the screens between motion picture reels.

## Marriage Licenses Granted.

Marriage licenses have been granted in Uniontown to George McLaughlin and Etta Reims, both of Connelville; and to Carl B. McCloskey of Pittsburgh and Ruth C. Murray of Connelville.

## CAMP HANCOCK AN IDEAL PLACE TO LEARN SOLDIERING

General Clement Considers it Well Located, Splendidly Environmented and Easy of Access.

With the arrival of General Clement at Camp Hancock the progress at Camp Hancock is stimulated and the public interest awakened anew, says the Herald of Augusta, Ga. His presence inspired fresh enthusiasm in the big work and put more ginger into its construction. Already it is as busy as a bee hive, with its thousands of laborers, toiling and its hundreds of automobiles and wagon teams going and coming, rows of houses springing up as if by magic, and streets being laid off, leveled and graded. One cannot sense the intensity of the enterprise without taking a bird's eye view of the operations in progress, and even then he will not fully grasp full size of what it is going to be for there are the base hospital, the remount camp and the artillery ranges, yet to be built, and they are detached from the main camp.

General Clement expresses himself as being delighted with the camp, its picturesque location, high altitude, and splendid environments. The nature of the sandy soil is especially appealing to him as assuring absolute freedom from moisture, which is the one thing most sought after in the camp. But let him wait until it rains and then he will realize the genuine worth of Camp Hancock, its peculiar property of absorption. In 10 minutes after a shower, one can walk out and not get his feet wet. The top soil has no mixture of clay and nothing else to attract moisture.

In addition to these very noteworthy advantages, Camp Hancock lays broadside against the Georgia Railroad from which spur tracks and sidings have been built ramifying all parts of the camp which will render it pre-eminently accessible both for the freight and passengers. Virtually two double-track lines of street railroad touch the camp and if the necessity should arise, a third or fourth line can readily be built, at little cost. With the Georgia Railroad running shuttle trains back and forth, the street railroad occupying so advantageous a position it is evident that there will be no lack of transportation facilities to Camp Hancock and even if the present arrangements should prove to be inadequate meet the requirements of traffic readily can easily be applied.

"Augusta's commercial and social relations are so close with Pennsylvania, so many folks from Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Scranton, Reading and other places are members among our winter colony, that we feel almost as if we were part and parcel of the Keystone State. And when the tented city peopled with the inhabitants of William Penn's commonwealth becomes a reality, this must ripen into feelings of the utmost cordiality and lasting friendship. The European war has caused some queer transpositions may this turn out to be the happiest of the lot," concludes The Herald.

## RED CROSS TO FEED DRAFT ARMY EN ROUTE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Food and refreshments for the hundreds of thousands of men who will be transported by train to cantonments, beginning September 5, will be provided by Red Cross chapters throughout the country, under orders issued by Red Cross headquarters on request of Secretary of War Baker.

At all points where troop trains stop or transfers are made, women refreshment units will be ready with sandwiches, coffee, sausages, cold beef, buns, pie or other food, and special arrangements will be made for sick men.

Secretary Baker has directed that the Red Cross being formed of all union train movements. The Red Cross already has issued to its chapters a model plan for organization of refreshment units, so that immediate preparations may be made.

## MISS IVA SKILES GOING "OVER THERE" WITH RED CROSS

Miss Iva Skiles of this city, who has been employed at Chautauque, N. Y., for some time past, has joined the Red Cross unit there, in charge of the United Presbyterian church. Miss Skiles expects to sail for England in October, and will likely see active service at the front.

## ENGLISH WILD OVER AMERICAN ENGINEERS, EARL RUSSELL WRITES

Much Censured Letter Says They Are Now "Jangling Around" Waiting to Go to France.

That the Fifth Engineers received a most wonderful reception from the English people, who do everything possible to make the Americans' stay in England pleasant, is the statement of Earl Russell, private in the regiment, in letters written to relatives and friends here.

Mr. Russell writes that the engineers are "loafing around" in England, waiting to go to France. They are going through no particular training and have much time for recreation. They can get plenty to read in camp, and all in all are having a pleasant time. The English went wild over these troops, the first Americans to come to the British Isles.

Mr. Russell's letter to his sister, Miss Elizabeth Russell, had been very much censured. Two pages had been torn completely out, and the postmark was blurred so as to be unreadable.

Superintendent O'Donnell Promoted. R. L. O'Donnell, general superintendent of the western division of the Pennsylvania railroad has been made general manager of lines east of Pittsburgh and Erie.

Subscribe for The Weekly Courier, \$2.00 a year in advance.

## The Reason for Partisanship

WASHINGTON, August 29.—The Republican Publicity association, through its president, Jonathan Bourne, Jr., today gave out the following statement at its Washington headquarters:

"Complaint is made by some administration papers because some Republicans maintain in Washington an organization to continue discussion of political questions regardless of the absence of a political campaign and regardless of the continuance of the war. Those papers deplore such activity as partisan and urge its discontinuance.

"If these administration defenders want discontinuance of partisanship, they can find ample opportunity for initiation of such a program at the White House. Neither before the war began, nor since, has President Wilson shown the slightest indication of intention to abandon partisanship. On the contrary, he has violated the spirit of acts of Congress in order to perpetuate intense partisanship. We have had illustrations of that in the case of every commission he has appointed when there was in contemplation bi-partisan representation. Moreover, when there were congressional contests in New Hampshire and Indiana, recently, a spokesman of the administration went into the districts where elections were to be held and made vigorous partisan campaign on an equality with Democrats in the administration of the affairs of the government, and whenever he is willing to espouse economic principles which represent 'America first,' he and his defenders can reasonably expect a discontinuance of partisan discussion. Until then men who differ with him upon fundamental questions of economics and who disapprove of his factional and sectional administration, the extravagance and inefficiency of his appointments, partisan discussion should and will continue."

"But, entirely aside from the fact that President Wilson has led in the

maintenance of partisanship, there is no reason why any man, whether Republican or Democrat, should forsake his economic principles because a war is in progress. We shall have peace following this war and we shall then be confronted with the problems of peace. In fact, those problems now confront us, for if there is any virtue in preparedness for war in time of peace, there is equal virtue in preparedness for peace in time of war.

"Republicans believe that the permanent prosperity of this country depends upon the establishment and maintenance of a Protective Tariff which shall represent at least the difference between the cost of production here and abroad. Democrats dispute this proposition and assert that it is folly to produce an article at home if we can buy it cheaper abroad. This is a question upon which there is much controversy and ought to be controversy so long as there are those who advocate building up foreign enterprise at the sacrifice of our own.

"President Wilson has never retracted his assertion that the 'Republican party is the refuge of those who are afraid,' nor has he qualified his description of Republican leaders when he said that 'some of them are misguided, some of them are blind and most of them are ignorant.' Whenever he is ready to change his view of Republicans and take them into council on an equality with Democrats in the administration of the affairs of the government, and whenever he is willing to espouse economic principles which represent 'America first,' he and his defenders can reasonably expect a discontinuance of partisan discussion. Until then men who differ with him upon fundamental questions of economics and who disapprove of his factional and sectional administration, the extravagance and inefficiency of his appointments, partisan discussion should and will continue."

## 10TH REGIMENT BAND SCORES REAL HIT AT CONCERT GIVEN HERE

General Verdict is That Guard Band, Under Don Kimmel, is a "Crackerjack."

Loud and prolonged applause, such as must have thrilled Donald Kimmel and his musicians, greeted every number played by Tenth Regiment Band on the Elks balcony Wednesday night. So delighted was the crowd with the band's playing and their generous program that wave after wave of hand-clapping, cheers and auto horn-blowing surged upward after each selection. It amounted to an ovation toward the end of the program.

The Tenth Regiment band is a "crackerjack" organization, judging from its playing last night. From the first go off, which was a snappy march, to the "Star Spangled Banner," played with patriotic fervor, each number had the "pep" and swing to it that is expected from a military band. No heavy stuff was essayed but there is no doubting that the band could play that kind of music if it wanted to. And as for novelties, there were there in abundance. Vocal solos, singing by the band, clever drum effects and instrumental solos and duets were all included in the program.

Edgar Horner of Connelville, solo cornetist, was unusually prominent. He played a duet "La Belle France," with William Zelenka and played solos in several numbers. He gets a fine tone out of his instrument and does not try to be the whole band.

"Well Never Let the Old Flag Fall," and won several encores. The band made a hit singing "Keep the Home Fires Burning," the soldiers' marching song, but the greatest applause greeted George Rollins' "Oh, Johnny Oh," a patriotic chorus winding up the band's performance. "You're a big, lanky chap; Uncle Sam's in a scrap, you must go, Johnny, go, Johnny go."

The band arrived here at 6 o'clock from Greensburg and had dinner at the Royal hotel as guests of the Elks. Local boys with the band are Edgar Horner, Hugh Mulac, James Decker, Max Cable. Other members are Charles Thomas, Charles Cunningham, and George Rollins, of Scottsdale, and William Poltz of DuPont.

Rollins played with the Connelville Military band.

## HAS ROLLS-ROYCE

E. S. Porter Rolls To His Home Town in Fine Machine.

It remained for E. S. (Betty) Porter, former Connelville boy who made a fortune in the motion picture business, to bring the first Rolls-Royce automobile to Connelville. Mr. Porter had been on a vacation trip to Mrs. Porter's folks in Somerset county and he motored to town Wednesday afternoon to see his many friends.

Rolls-Royce in the automobile world stands for the acme of luxury in a motor car. One of them is reputed to cost as much as at least 30 Ford. Mr. Porter's has an aluminum hood and is of the victoria type with a canopy over only the rear seat.

## DOUBLE BEREAVEMENT

Father of Relative's Funeral When He Receives News of Baby's Death. While in West Virginia to attend the funeral of a relative, Bert Mickey received news that his own baby had died, at the Mickey home in Dickerson Run.

A message was received at Dickerson Run Tuesday by Albert Mickey that his uncle, Andrew Mickey, had died in West Virginia. Accompanied by his nephew, Bert Mickey, he left immediately to attend the funeral. The two men had only arrived at their destination when Bert Mickey received a message from Mrs. Mickey that their baby had died. It was the second child in the family to die this month.



## HOW ENGLAND IS ADAPTING INDUSTRY TO WAR CONDITIONS

Has Worked Out a Very Satisfactory Solution of Its Early Troubles.

### PLANT CONTROL "SYSTEM"

Which Applies Only to Profits and Labor; Excess Profits Tax 20 Per Cent; Labor Sets Many Restrictions Aside and Cooperates in Every Way.

In adapting industry to war conditions the United States can learn much from the experience of England. In that country today those engaged in certain specified lines of business may not employ men between the ages of 18 and 61. This indicates the extent to which England has gone after three years of war in her efforts to take men from the less essential industries and concentrate national effort on industries engaged on war work and other work of national importance.

Early in the war it became evident that if the troops at the front were to be furnished with munitions and supplies, men at home must work in a manner different from that established by trade union rules and practices. Restrictions upon labor made it impossible to produce the quantities needed. The labor unions agreed to the temporary modification or elimination of these restrictions upon certain conditions and agreed that there should be no stoppage upon work on munitions or other work required for the satisfactory completion of the war.

In certain classes of plants strikes are not lawful. Increases in wages may be asked only to offset the increased cost of living. Restrictions upon the employment of women and unskilled labor have been laid aside for the war and also restrictions upon individual output. Women are employed only when men are not available. Men are to be re-employed when they return from the war. The minimum rates of wages for men apply to women.

Differences as to wages or condition of employment are to be settled by arbitration, if possible, if not, by the Ministry of Munitions.

In England today there are more than 5,000 so-called "controlled" plants. The use in this connection of the word "controlled" is misleading. The operation of these plants is not controlled or supervised. In fact, so far as management is concerned, the owners are quite as free as before the war. Only profits and labor are controlled. All profits of such companies in excess of 20 per cent beyond the average net earnings of the two financial years next before the war are to be paid to the government. If, however, these average net earnings—which are termed standard earnings—are not fair in the judgment of the minister of munitions, a different rate of earnings may be established by him.

When the owner has used more capital or produced a greater volume of output than formerly, the minister is to allow him either eight per cent per annum on the amount the minister decides is the amount of the additional average capital or such a share of the excess profit as the minister decides to be the amount the owner would have earned by a similar increase of output during the pre-war period. The owner has the right to have whichever amount is the greater—the eight per cent or the additional fixed sum. In figuring the additional capital on which the eight per cent is calculated, there is included borrowed money (other than government loans) and also undivided and accumulated profits, which are reinvested in the business. The additional profit may, in the discretion of the minister be in lieu of or in addition to the permitted 20 per cent increase above the standard profit.

In the "controlled" plants there may be no strikes or stoppage of work. Employers are governed by certain rules, violation of which is punishable by fine. Plants engaged upon certain classes of munition work are forbidden to induce workmen to enter their employ by offering increased wages or to bring workmen from a distance of more than ten miles.

Through the Board of Trade Labor Exchange there has been created a volunteers' Industrial Reserve in which are enrolled men and women who agree to go wherever they may be required by the government and to engage in whatever work is given them. Such persons receive, in addition to their wages, a subsistence allowance from the government when they are compelled to live away from their families. This is for the purpose of making it possible for workmen to send their entire wages to their families. Where a workman is sent from one district into another he receives the wage of the old or new district according to which is the higher.

All persons are forbidden to employ men within six weeks after they have left work, unless the man has a "leaving certificate" from the last employer stating that he left with the employer's consent.

There has been no limitation of the hours of labor in plants but the policy has been followed by continuing such hours as are usual in each business. As a matter of fact, there have been such excessive hours in some plants that a commission, appointed to investigate work and the relation of hours of labor to output, strongly recommended a reduction in hours where work was being done 10, 12 and 14 hours a day, seven days in the week. To train women and unskilled men classes have been formed at technical schools. Also groups of untrained employes have been placed in plants under skilled men.

## FIXED PRICE HITS W. VA. HARD

State Labor Commissioner Estimates Loss to State at \$100,000,000; Production Will Fall Off.

The government's action in setting the maximum price of West Virginia coal at \$2 a ton will mean a loss in one year to the coal operators of the state of at least \$100,000,000 or nearly eight times the Virginia debt, according to estimates announced by Samuel B. Montgomery, state labor commissioner. Since most of the million and a half people of the state are directly or indirectly dependent on the coal industry, he declares it an economic loss to the whole people. The estimated per capita loss is \$66.33.

The immediate result, he declares, will be a reduction in the production which under favorable conditions would have been 100,000,000 tons. Many small mines will be closed down immediately because they cannot produce coal at \$2 a ton. Men employed in rural mines are mostly farmers and property owners who are employed on public work at odd periods when it is convenient to their homes, or who have been induced to do so by the large wages made available by the former high price of coal. These men will not leave their homes and board out, consequently they will follow other pursuits.

With the amount of coal consumed at home so small that it is negligible, West Virginia has everything to lose and nothing to gain. Commissioner Montgomery points out. Gas is more largely used by home consumers than coal. Heretofore domestic coal has always been furnished by country banks not engaged in commercial mining. For that reason each community regulates the price of domestic coal. The government rate will help no one in the state, the commissioner declares.

### LARGEST COAL CAR

Has Capacity of 120 Tons and Built for the Virginian Railway

The first of the four 120-ton gondola cars ordered a year ago by the Virginian Railway, one each from a different builder, has been completed and delivered to the railroad company. The general appearance of the car resembles that of other large capacity gondolas of steel construction, the only important differences being its great size and the bracing on either side of the interior construction. The outside dimensions over all are: Length, 53 feet 7 inches; width, 10 feet 3 1/2 inches; height of sides above rails, 11 feet 1 1/2 inches. Inside measurements are: Length, 50 feet; width, 9 feet 8 1/2 inches; height of sides at ends of car, 7 feet 3 3/4 inches. The car is carried on two trucks of six wheels each, and within there are cross braces of great strength to prevent the car from bulging when fully loaded.

The rated capacity of this car is 100 tons, but in railroad practice the 10 per cent allowance for overload makes it practically of 120 tons carrying capacity. The weight of the car empty is 73,900 pounds; therefore, when fully loaded it will weigh 173,900 pounds, or in round figures 175 tons; thus over 76 per cent of the total burden is load, which pays revenue to the company.

### EFFECTS OF REGULATION

On the Cost of Coal for Use of the Railroad Companies.

The effect of coal price regulation on the cost of fuel used by the railroads is illustrated in the case of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad.

In the six months ended December 31, 1916, the coal purchased by the Chesapeake & Ohio cost only 97 1/2 cents a ton. The coal was bought under contracts made with hundreds of operators all along the line. These contracts expired in March, and since that time the coal has cost 100 cents a ton, or a number of other roads.

For a time the road was compelled to pay for some of its coal from \$2.25 to \$3 a ton. It bought the larger part of its tonnage at from \$1.50 to \$2 a ton. Thus the only way in which the road is affected by the fixed price is the protection offered against advances in the future. It is understood that the Pennsylvania, on the other hand, contracted a month or so ago for some coal at around \$2.50 a ton. But neither of these contracts will be affected by the fixed price.

### FIRST WAR LOCOMOTIVE

One of 1,064 Has Been Completed at the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works has built the first of the locomotives ordered by the United States government for use in connection with military movements in France. The engine is of the familiar consolidation type, with one pair of forward wheels and four pairs of drivers. It weighs 30 tons, and its general appearance is like that of American locomotives, excepting that there is no pilot on the forward end, there being instead two buffers to meet requirements of handling foreign cars, and the rear end of the tender is similarly equipped. On the sides of the tender is "U. S. A." in large letters.

This locomotive is one of 1,064 ordered from different makers. Besides buying these 1,064 locomotives, the government has also ordered for use in France 6,000 standard-gauge 30-ton freight cars and 2,997 of the narrow-gauge freight cars.

Street Exports. American mills in the governmental fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, exported a total of 1,341,661 tons of billets, blooms and ingots for which they received an average price of \$69.57 a ton at port of shipment. In the fiscal year previous, these mills shipped abroad a total of 962,097 tons at \$40.33 a ton.

## Coal Freight Rates

EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1917.

TO EASTERN PORTS.	Pittsburgh	Fairmont	Greensburg	Latrobe
Rate per Gross Ton of 2,240 lbs.				
Baltimore, Md.	\$2.15	\$2.00	\$1.85	\$1.75
Chester, Pa.	2.15	2.00	1.85	1.75
Harrisburg, Pa.	2.15	2.00	1.85	1.75
Johnstown, Pa.	2.15	2.00	1.85	1.75
Lebanon, Pa., P. R. R. and P. & R.	2.05	1.90	1.75	1.65
New York, N. Y. (37th)	2.40	2.25	2.10	2.00
New York, N. Y. (Battery)	2.50	2.35	2.20	2.10
Philadelphia	2.15	2.00	1.85	1.75
Sparrows Point	2.15	2.00	1.85	1.75
Steelton, Pa.	1.97	1.72	1.57	1.47
South Bethlehem, Pa. and Brazil	2.25	2.10	1.95	1.85
Syracuse, N. Y.	2.10	2.15	2.00	1.90

TO ATLANTIC PORTS VIA P. R. R.	Pittsburgh	Fairmont	Greensburg	Latrobe
Rate per Gross Ton of 2,240 lbs.				
Greenwich, local	1.90	1.75	1.60	1.50
Greenwich, export	1.75	1.60	1.45	1.35
South Amboy, F. O. B.	2.05	1.90	1.75	1.65
Harborside Cove	2.10	1.95	1.80	1.70
Greensville, local	2.00	1.85	1.70	1.60
Canton, Balto. export	1.90	1.75	1.60	1.50
Canton, Balto. export	1.63	1.48	1.33	1.23

To ATLANTIC PORTS VIA B. & O.  
St. George Coal Piers ..... 1.40  
St. George for Export ..... 1.30  
Philadelphia Coal Piers ..... 1.75  
Philadelphia for Export ..... 1.35  
Curtis Bay Piers ..... 1.75  
Curtis Bay for Export ..... 1.45

TO WESTERN PORTS.	Pittsburgh	Upper	Lower
Rate per Net Ton of 2,000 lbs.			
Canton, O.	\$1.10	\$1.20	\$1.25
Chicago, Ill.	2.05	2.05	2.20
Cleveland, O.	1.15	1.25	1.30
Columbus, O.	1.15	1.15	1.30
Detroit, Mich.	1.40	1.40	1.55
Indiana Harbor, Ind.	2.05	2.05	2.20
Toledo, O.	1.25	1.25	1.40
Youngstown, O.	.85	.95	1.00
Lake Ports	.95	1.05	1.05

The Pittsburgh District includes points east as far as Latrobe and south on the Southwest Branch to and including Ruffsale; south to and including Brownsville and Brazil on the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston railroad; eastward to Dawson on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad; and westward to Dickerson Run and southwest to and including Brownsville on the New York Central lines.

The Connellsville District includes points on the Southwest Branch of the Pennsylvania railroad south of Ruffsale; on the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston except Brannell and all Monongahela River railroad points; New Central points east of Dickerson Run, including Connellsville Transfer, and points on the Baltimore & Ohio, Dawson to Point Marion, Pa.



## FURTHER DECLINE IN TONNAGE RATIO TO FULL CAPACITY

Recorded at Bituminous Mines For Week Ending August 25.

### TENDENCY IS DOWNWARD

Due Chiefly to a Relative Increase in Labor Shortage and Strikes in Several of the Districts; Mines Operating 71 Per Cent of Full Capacity.

The report compiled by C. E. Leshar of the United States Geological Survey of the operation of the bituminous coal mines shows a further decline in production during the week ending August 25.

The previous report showed that the ratio of tonnage produced to full-time output continued to decline during the week ended August 11. Mines representing more than one-third of the output of the country produced 71.8 per cent of their combined full-time capacity as limited by the present labor force. The index not only fell below the level of the preceding week (73.0), but reached the lowest point attained since June 1 when the state of weekly reports was begun. Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, Kansas and Missouri, declined; Alabama, Southwest Virginia, and Western Pennsylvania held their own; while Eastern Kentucky and Tennessee recovered to some extent from the depression of the week before.

The record of cars of coal loaded on roads representing more than half the shipments of bituminous coal shows a drop of 4 per cent in the week ended August 18, compared with the week ended August 11, but an increase over the low record of August 4. The general downward tendency in the rate of production that has been manifested since the middle of July was resumed last week, after a slight gain in the week ended August 11, in all districts shown except Illinois and Indiana. The slump in Pennsylvania and Ohio is particularly to be noted. A strike in the Southern Appalachians decreased shipments from Eastern Kentucky and Eastern Tennessee nearly 20 per cent.

In Pennsylvania and Ohio the number of cars of coal originating on the principal coal-carrying roads for the week ending August 11 totaled 39,567 as compared with 42,420 of the previous week. In the high volatile fields of West Virginia and Virginia the total was 16,822, a loss of 810 cars. In the smokeless districts of the same states the loss was 100 cars. The decline is chiefly to be attributed to a relative increase in labor shortage and strikes. In Illinois this factor, limiting production, rose from a normal level of 4 per cent to more

than 16 per cent of the full-time output. In Kansas also scattering strikes continued to limit production. The dull market in Iowa noted in last week's bulletin was obscured during the week ended August 11 by a sharp increase in car shortage and losses due to labor.

## D. T. HIRLEMAN ROUNDS OUT LONG MEMBERSHIP IN CONDUCTOR'S ORDER

Well Known Local Man Today Celebrates 52nd Anniversary of Joining O. R. C.

D. T. Hirleman, superintendent of the federal building, Thursday, celebrated the thirty-second anniversary of his membership in the Order of Railway Conductors. He is now close to 65 years old and almost half of that period he has spent in active work in the interests of labor, especially among the railroadmen's organizations. On the same day, Mr. Hirleman's son, James, is celebrating his arriving at the noble age of manhood. He was born 21 years ago today.

Mr. Hirleman joined the O. R. C. at West Philadelphia on August 23, 1885. He was then a conductor on the Philadelphia & Reading road, running between Philadelphia and Pottsville. He left this road in 1890 when the railroad decided that all men connected with labor organizations would have to get out. He sacrificed many years of seniority by this action. Later he became a conductor on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad in Connellsville. His membership in the O. R. C. was transferred here in 1896. Following that he was for two years chief conductor, for 12 years, secretary and treasurer, and for five years local chairman on the general committee of Baltimore & Ohio conductors. For the past eight years he has been a trustee, and for six years a legislative committee member for the order. He is now chairman of the trustees.

Mr. Hirleman has attended many conventions of the order and has been instrumental in seeing that agreements between company and men have been strictly adhered to. He was active in the days when railroad men's organizations and the companies were not on such friendly terms as just now and he had a hard job. He prides himself on the fact that he never was an agitator but merely a fighter for rights he thought the men were entitled to.

After leaving the railroad service he engaged in sewer contracting and construction work and was at one time sewer inspector for the city. He is now superintendent at the post office.

### Ore Cars Short.

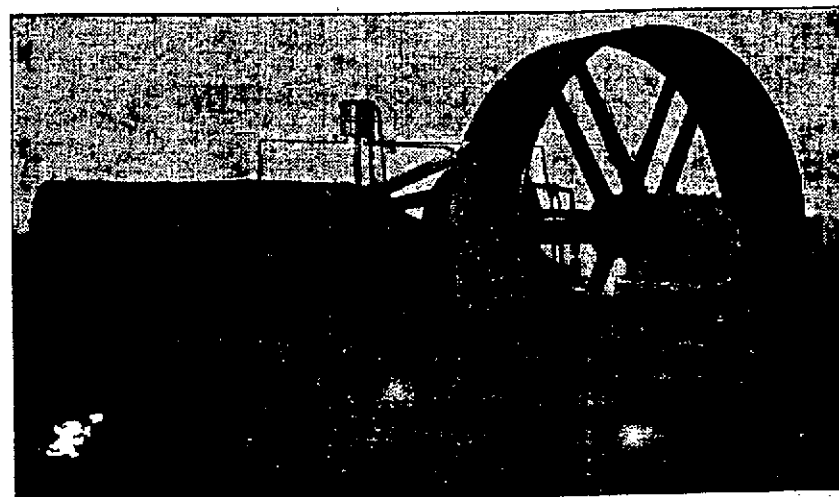
Owners of ore carriers and shippers are complaining about the shortage of cars and that there is a decided improvement in the movement of iron ore from the Lakes will not meet the estimated requirements.

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### LARGE DEVELOPMENTS

Of the United States Coal & Coke Company to Be Made in Kentucky.

The United States Coal & Coke company, subsidiary of the United States Steel corporation, has purchased 20,000 acres of coal lands in Harlan county, Ky. A mining town is already under process of construction and when completed will accommodate 15,000 people. The mines will be electrically operated and lighted. Mine buildings will be erected as soon as possible and will consist of a theater, a hospital and assembly hall. Five thousand laborers will start work at once. The mines will have an ultimate capacity of fifteen thousand tons daily.

**Big Increase in Value.**  
The transfer of a small tract of coal land in Penn township, Westmoreland county, a few days ago shows that the value has increased 10 times during the past 27 years, the original purchase price having been \$100 per acre; the last sale \$1,000 per acre.

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